

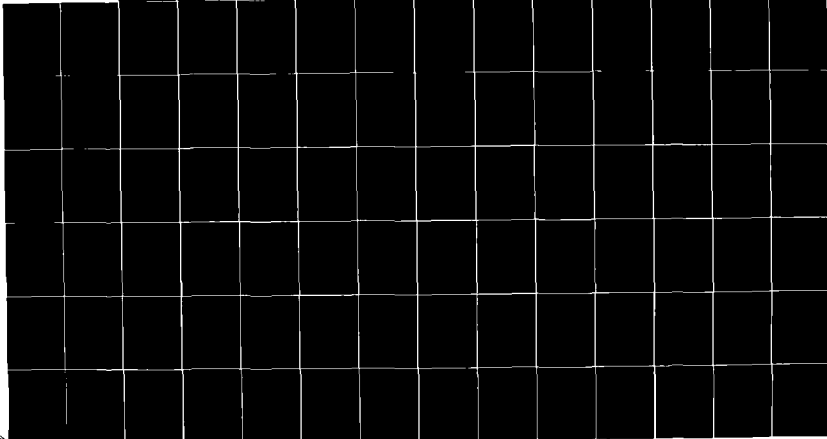
ED-A088 061

ARIZONA STATE UNIV TEMPE DEPT OF INDUSTRIAL AND MANA--ETC F/G 15/5
DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVENESS PLANNING AND EVALUATION MODEL F--ETC(U)
APR 80 H H YOUNG AFOSR-79-0111
ASU-ENC-R-80016 AFOSR-TR-80-0598 NL

UNCLASSIFIED

1 of 3

30-000



UNCLASSIFIED
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM	
1. REPORT NUMBER AFOSR-TR-80-0598	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A088061	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER	
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Development of an Effectiveness Planning and Evaluation Model for Air Force Maintenance Organizations.		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Final Scientific Report May 1979-February 1980	
6. AUTHOR(s) Hewitt H. Young		7. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER ASU-ERC-R-800161	
8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Department of Industrial & Management Systems Engineering Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85281		9. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s) AFOSR-79-0111	
10. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Air Force Office of Scientific Research Bolling AFB, DC 20332		11. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS 61102F 2313/D9	
12. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office) 216		13. REPORT DATE 1 April 1980	
14. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		15. NUMBER OF PAGES 197	
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		17. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified	
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES THIS DOCUMENT IS BEST QUALITY AVAILABLE FROM DTIC. IT CONTAINS ALL STANDARD LIMITATIONS OF PAGES WHICH DO NOT AFFECT THE ABSTRACT.		19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Maintenance Productivity Maintenance Technician Performance Maintenance Evaluation Maintenance Squadron Performance Multiple Regression Analysis Work Performance Modeling Maintenance Technician Survey AF Squadron Effectiveness Prediction Performance Effectiveness Performance Evaluation Maintenance Life-Cycle Costing	
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A preliminary effort was made to generate a survey-supported model which would (1) permit periodic evaluation of the performance effectiveness of an Air Force maintenance squadron and (2) highlight equipment and human resource factors which are contributing either positively or negatively to maintenance squadron performance. The model is generated from survey data, collected from a stratified sample of maintenance technicians and their shift supervisors, and processed by means of a stepwise, linear multiple regression statistical package to provide a performance prediction equation. Factors which surface			

AD A088061

DDC FILE COPY

DD FORM 1 JAN 73 1473

401389

Unclassified
SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE (When Data Entered)

DTIC
SELECTED
AUG 20 1980

80 S 19 062

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)

as significant in the equation indicate positive and negative contributions to squadron performance effectiveness. The modeling effort is based on studies with the 82nd Air Training Command Wing at Williams AFB and the 405th Tactical Air Command Wing at Luke AFB, both in Arizona. The model was validated using immediate supervisor ratings of maintenance technician performance in speed and quality of work, averaged across a squadron. Based on the analyses and results of studies covering two maintenance squadrons at Williams AFB and three maintenance squadrons at Luke AFB, the model provides excellent predictions of squadron performance effectiveness and highlights significant contributing factors..

It is recommended that the study be extended to other Air Force bases and squadrons, with the end goal of achieving one or more survey-supported models which could periodically be used to evaluate squadron performance and target areas for improvement. The model may also be useful in evaluating individual technician performance within a squadron and in developing life-cycle costing for maintenance activity on particular end-item equipments maintained by particular Air Force Wings and squadrons.

Accession For	
NTIS GEMM	<input checked="checked" type="checkbox"/>
DDC TAB	<input type="checkbox"/>
Unannounced	<input type="checkbox"/>
Justification	
By _____	
Distribution / _____	
Availability _____	
Dist	Availability for special
A 22	

Unclassified

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE(When Data Entered)

DISCLAIMER NOTICE

**THIS DOCUMENT IS BEST QUALITY
PRACTICABLE. THE COPY FURNISHED
TO DTIC CONTAINED A SIGNIFICANT
NUMBER OF PAGES WHICH DO NOT
REPRODUCE LEGIBLY.**

AFOSR-TR- 80-0598

DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVENESS PLANNING
AND EVALUATION MODEL FOR AIR FORCE
MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS

by

Hewitt H. Young, PhD, PE
Department of Industrial and
Management Systems Engineering
Arizona State University
Tempe, Arizona 85281

for

U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research
Life Sciences Directorate
Bolling AFB, DC 20332

AFOSR Grant 79-0111
Dr. Alfred N. Fregly, Program Manager

FINAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT

April 1, 1980

UNCLASSIFIED

ASU No. ERC-R-80016

Approved for public release;
distribution unlimited.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF FIGURES	v
LIST OF TABLES	vi
GLOSSARY OF TERMS	viii
STATEMENT OF WORK	1
Objectives and Scope of Research	5
RESEARCH EFFORTS AND RESULTS	10
Development of the Survey Instruments	14
Selection of the Performance Measures and Measurement System	14
Generating the Three Survey Instruments	19
Part I. Group Morale	22
Part II. Organization Climate	22
Part III. Occupational Attitude	23
Part IV. Feelings While Working (Fatigue Trait)	23
Part V. Personal Traits	23
Overall Maintenance Technician Survey	25
Conduct of the Surveys	25
Selection of the Sample Populations	25
Conduct of the Surveys	27
Processing of the Data	28
Results of the Study	31
Williams Air Force Base	31
FMS Statistical Results	31
OMS Results	37
OMS Statistical Results	37
Williams AFB Overall Results	38
Luke Air Force Base	44
CRS Statistical Results	44
EMS Results	49
EMS Statistical Results	49
AGS Results	52
AGS Statistical Results	55
Luke Air Force Base Overall Results	60
Overall Results Across 82nd ATC Wing at Williams AFB and 405th TAC Wing at Luke AFB	62
PLANNED PUBLICATIONS	67

TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH RESEARCH	67
INTERACTIONS WITH AIR FORCE ORGANIZATIONS	68
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION	69
REFERENCES	72
BIBLIOGRAPHY	74
APPENDICES	79
<p>A. Summary of Important Findings from Literature Reveiw Conducted at Wright-Patterson AFB in Summer 1978</p> <p>B. Survey Instruments Used in Study</p> <p>C. FORTRAN IV Computer Program for Processing Survey Data</p> <p>D. Brief Summary on BMDP Statistical Programs</p> <p>E. Example Output of BMDP2R Statistical Program for Williams AFB, Field Maintenance Squadron</p> <p>F. FORTRAN IV Program Output for Williams AFB, Organizational Maintenance Squadron</p> <p>G. FORTRAN IV Program Output for Luke AFB, Component Repair Squadron</p> <p>H. FORTRAN IV Program Output for Luke AFB, Electrical Maintenance Squadron</p> <p>I. FORTRAN IV Program Output for Luke AFB, Aircraft Generation Squadron</p>	

AIR FORCE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (AFSC)
NOTICE OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION
This technical information has been reviewed and is
approved for release in accordance with AFR 190-12 (7b).
Distribution is unlimited.
A. D. BLOSE
Technical Information Officer

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
1. Illustrations of Conventional Rating Scale Formats for a Single Item	18
2. Rating Scale for Speed of Performance	20
3. Rating Scale for Accuracy of Performance	21
4. BMDP2R Variable Identity	30

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
1. A Taxonomy of Maintenance Manpower Effectiveness	2
2. Summary Statistics from Study of Maintenance Job Performance on Two Auto-pilot Systems	4
3. Comparison of Performance Time Curves as Estimated by 13 Human Resources Raters and as Generated by the SAINT Computer Simulation	6
4. Statistical Results on Factors Affecting Maintenance Performance <u>Speed</u> Based on Data Collected Across 140 SRAM Technician's AFSC 462x0 and 446x0	7
5. Statistical Results on Factors Affecting Maintenance Performance <u>Accuracy</u> Based on Data Collected Across 140 SRAM Technicians	8
6. Prioritized Predictive Factors for Time to Perform Five Selected MSET Tasks Based on Regression Equations.	9
7. Williams AFB, FM Squadron Data Showing Statistical Distribution Parameters .	32
8. BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, FM Squadron with Performance <u>Speed</u> Rating A as the Dependent Variable	33
9. BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, FM Squadron with Performance <u>Quality</u> Rating B as the Dependent Variable	35
10. BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, FM Squadron with Transformed Variable $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ as the Dependent Variable	36
11. Williams AFB, OM Squadron Data Sharing Statistical Distribution Parameters .	39
12. BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, OM Squadron with Performance <u>Speed</u> Rating A as the Dependent Variable	40
13. BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, OM Squadron with Performance <u>Quality</u> Rating B as the Dependent Variable	41
14. BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, OM Squadron with Transformed Variable $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ as the Dependent Variable	42
15. Comparison of Multiple Regression Equations for Williams AFB Organizational Maintenance and Field Maintenance Squadrons (compared at R^2 level of 78 percent)	43
16. Luke AFB, 405 th CR Squadron Data Showing Statistical Distribution Properties	45
17. BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405 th CR Squadron with Performance <u>Speed</u> Rating A as the Dependent Variable	46
18. BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405 th CR Squadron with Performance <u>Quality</u> Rating B as the Dependent Variable	47
19. BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405 th CR Squadron with Transformed Variable $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ as the Dependent Variable	48

	Page
20. Luke AFB, 405 th EM Squadron Data Showing Statistical Distribution Properties .	50
21. BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405 th EM Squadron with Performance <u>Speed</u> Rating A as the Dependent Variable	51
22. BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405 th EM Squadron with Performance <u>Quality</u> Rating B as the Dependent Variable	53
23. BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405 th EM Squadron with Transformed Variable ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B as the Dependent Variable	54
24. Luke AFB, 405 th AG Squadron Data Showing Statistical Distribution Properties .	56
25. BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405 th AG Squadron with Performance <u>Speed</u> Rating A as the Dependent Variable	57
26. BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405 th AG Squadron with Performance <u>Quality</u> Rating B as the Dependent Variable	58
27. BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405 th AG Squadron with Transformed Variable ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B as the Dependent Variable	59
28. Comparison of Multiple Regression Equations for Luke AFB, 405 th TAC Wing, Component Repair, Electrical Maintenance and Aircraft Generation Squadrons at Approximately 77% Accountability ($R^2 = 0.77$)	61
29. Comparison of Multiple Regression Equations for Luke AFB, 405 th TAC Wing for Component Repair and Aircraft Generation Squadrons at Approximately 90% Accountability ($R^2 = 0.90$)	63
30. Comparison of Significant Variables for Predicting Performance Speed (A) vs. Predicting Performance Quality (B)	66

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

- ASCENDANCY TRAIT - Assertive in relationship with others; desire to assume an active role.
- AFSC - Air Force Specialty Code
- ASSIGNMENT LOCALITY - Location, climate, community atmosphere.
- EMOTIONAL STABILITY TRAIT - Well balanced and relatively free from anxieties and nervous tensions.
- FATIGUE TRAIT - Subjectiveness to feelings of weariness.
- GROUP HOMOGENEITY OF ATTITUDE - Common purpose and goals.
- JOB CURIOSITY TRAIT - Interest in discovering and learning all facets of a job.
- MSET - Maintenance Standardization and Evaluation Team; MSET tasks are those subject to Command Team evaluation.
- ORGANIZATION CLIMATE/IDENTITY - Atmosphere which creates a feeling of belonging as a valuable member of a working team.
- ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE/REWARD - Atmosphere which creates a feeling of being rewarded for jobs well done.
- ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE/RISK - Atmosphere which creates a feeling of riskiness or uncertainty about job and/or organization, including job safety hazards.
- ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE/STANDARDS - Atmosphere which creates a feeling for the perceived importance of implicit and explicit goals and performance standards.
- ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE/STRUCTURE - Atmosphere which creates a feeling of group constraints via rules, regulations, red tape.
- ORGANIZATIONAL CLIMATE/WARMTH - Atmosphere which creates a feeling of general good fellowship.
- ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION - Feelings of association with and support from the organization.
- PAY AND BENEFITS SATISFACTION - Feelings of technician about these extrinsic rewards.
- PERSISTENCE TRAIT - Sees work through to completion.
- PROFESSIONAL IDENTIFICATION - Good feelings about job speciality as important and necessitating special skills.
- RANK - Position level in AF organizational structure.

RESPONSIBILITY TRAIT - Positive and perservering in using own judgements;
determined; reliable.

SAINT - Systems Analysis of Integrated Networks of Tasks; a computerized
simulation methodology.

SOCIAL STATUS - Feelings about the importance of occupation within society; a
perceived level of society acceptance and status.

SRAM - Short Range Attack Missile

STATEMENT OF WORK

An important current objective of the United States Air Force is to improve the effectiveness of weapon system maintenance and maintainability. To meet this objective, the USAF is expending considerable resources in determining the content of maintenance tasks, in determining the impact of equipment design decisions upon these tasks, in streamlining technician selection and training procedures, and in providing well-documented technical information on AF air and ground equipment.

This research considers the design of an effectiveness planning and evaluation model for use by Air Force maintenance organizations at the wing and squadron levels. The model is intended for use in (1) planning maintenance activity requirements on selected end-item equipments, as part of life-cycle staffing and costing, and (2) evaluating the performance of a maintenance organization at a point of time and highlighting areas for improvement.

During the summer period 1978, initial phases of this research were conducted by the author while participating in a USAF/ASEE Summer Faculty Fellowship at the Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, Advanced Systems Division, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. The summer work included an extensive literature review of previous studies and proposals concerning the selection, training and performance of Air Force maintenance personnel. Factors uncovered in the literature search were then developed into A Taxonomy of Air Force Maintenance Manpower Effectiveness as shown in Table 1. It may be noted that the taxonomy is divided into four major categories: (1) Equipment Reliability/Maintainability factors, (2) Maintenance Equipment and Technical Information factors, (3) Technician Experience, Skill and Knowledge factors, and (4) Technician Productivity and Morale factors. The subfactors listed in the Taxonomy have been shown to have an impact on either (1) the performance of maintenance technicians (primarily AF personnel) or (2) the morale and job satisfaction of maintenance technicians, in one or more research investigations. Reference is made to a report prepared for AFHRL/ASD at the end of the summer fellowship by the author (Young, 1978). References included in the Summer 1978 Design Report are also included in the Bibliography of this Final Scientific Report.

Three studies uncovered in the literature search were of particular interest to this author and suggested a possible framework for modeling the performance of an AF maintenance organization. The first research study was an attempt to ascertain what equipment design and operating variables affect AF maintenance performance, using survey and statistical techniques (Meister, Finley and Thompson, 1971). The study covered organizational and intermediate avionics maintenance of two autopilot subsystems in the B-52 and KC-135 aircraft. Observations were made involving SAC personnel at March AFB and Wright-Patterson AFB and covered performance measures of time to perform maintenance, whether technical orders (manuals) were used or not used, the number of unique diagnostic checks made (in trouble shooting), the number of repeated diagnostic checks made, the number of components removed or replaced, the technician's rating of task difficulty, the number of times assistance was required by the technician, the number of components actually worked on, the maintenance diagnostic strategy used, and the observer's ratings of the technician relative to understanding the problem and efficiency of work. A total of 14 subjects were included in the study. Table 2 summarizes results from the study for performance time production. The values stored surfaced as significant Beta coefficients (predictors of time to perform maintenance) in the multiple

Table 1

A Taxonomy of Air Force Maintenance Manpower Effectiveness

Equipment and Information Resources

<u>Equipment Reliability/Maintainability Factors</u>	<u>Maintenance Equipment and Technical Information Factors</u>
<u>Maintainability:</u>	<u>Handling:</u>
Weight/size of equipment system	Malfunction occurrence level in handling equipment
Weight/size of subsystem and components	Weight/size of end item equipment
Access for test and check	Location of equipment at flightline
Clearance for removal/replacement	
Number and arrangement of internal components	<u>Testing and Repair:</u>
Number, location, and arrangement of test points	Design efficiency of test equipment
	Level of information received from tests
<u>Reliability:</u>	Type and amount of test equipment information provided
Design operating parameters of equipment	Length of procedural sequence for test
Average flight or operating hours between servicing of equipment	Logic information for diagnosis
Level of discrepancy reporting by aircrew (aircraft only)	Ease of hand tool use
Spares availability	Adequacy and completeness of technical information on equipment

Table 1 (continued)

A Taxonomy of Air Force Maintenance Manpower Effectiveness

Human Resources

<u>Technician Experience, Skill, and Knowledge Factors</u>	<u>Technician Productivity and Morale Factors</u>
<u>Experience:</u>	<u>Organizational Climate and Group Morale:</u>
AFSC level (3, 5, 7, etc.)	Competency of supervision
Rank	Supervisory conditioning of tasks
Months in career field	Structure/Warmth/Standards/Identity/Risk
	Group satisfaction of individual motives
	Satisfaction with Interpersonal relationships
<u>Skills (supervisor/observer ratings):</u>	Team cohesiveness
For components worked on	
For test equipment used	<u>Personal Traits and Motivators:</u>
For use of test equipment in general	Job curiosity trait
For equipment repair	Persistence trait
	Emotional stability trait
	Fatigue trait
<u>Knowledge (supervisor/observer ratings):</u>	Organizational identification
Of maintenance procedures	Professional identification
Of equipment handling procedures	
Of use of equipment when operational	<u>Operational and Environmental Conditioners:</u>
Of equipment maintenance procedures in general	Pay and benefits, as perceived
	Assignment locality and climate
	Airmen/civilian relationships
	Participation in interest/service clubs
	Social status of occupation, as perceived
	Lighting/noise/workplace size/clothing

Table 2

Summary Statistics from Study of Maintenance Job Performance
on Two Autopilot Systems (Compiled from Meister, Finley, and Thompson, 1971)
Performance Time Predictors (Observation)

Ident.	Predictor Variable	Multiple Regression Coeff.		Correlation Coefficients	
		Shop (inter) March, AFB (B3.30)	Flightline (B-15.5)WPAFB(B2.64)	March AFB	WPAFB
29	Clearance Remove/Replace			-.47	
37	Type Diag. Information		* - .070	-.65	-.33
47	Assessability Int. Comp.		* - .623	-.34	-.40
51	Type Test Equip. Info.		* -1.584		-.37
53	Amount Test Equip. Info.			-.35	
55	Design of Test Equip.			-.48	
57	T.O./Checklist Info.			-.98	-.32
71	AFSC Level	-.557* S	7.873	-.30	.47
73	Rank		* .892	.47	.38
75	Experience		4.158	-.50	-.47
85	Supv. Rat.-Skill Working on Indiv. Components			.77	-.55
87	Supv. Rat.-Test Equip. Item Used-Skill	S		.77	-.69
89	Supv. Rat.-Overall Test Equipment Usage	S	S	.51	-.71
91	Supv. Rat.-Equip. Repair Performance	Excluded from regression analyses.		.52	-.72
93	Supv. Rat.-Procedures			.32	-.48
95	Supv. Rat.-Handling Skills			.58	-.70
97	Supv. Rat.-Functions			.61	-.68
99	Supv. Rat.-Overall Capability				

* - Surfaced in Regression Analysis

S - Significant in Anova F Test at (P<.10) or better

Selected Predictive Regression Equations [Supervisor ratings excluded]

March AFB

Flightline None

Shop $y = 3.30 - 0.557(57) - 0.005(57)^2$

WPAFB

Flightline $y = 15.55 + 7.873(57) - 1.424(57)^2 + 4.158(73) - 0.649(73)^2$ Shop $y = 2.64 - 0.070(37) - 0.623(47) - 1.584(57) + 0.892(71)$

regression analyses. The Meister et al. study did not include motivational factors, nor was accuracy of performance used as a criterion measure.

The second important study was aimed at adapting a computerized network simulation model known as SAINT (Systems Analysis of Integrated Networks of Tasks) to the maintenance task performance network on SRAM missile handling tasks (Askren, Campbell, Seifert, Hall, Johnson and Sulzen, 1976). Two performance measures generated by SAINT were then compared with human resources specialists. Three handling tasks in organizational maintenance of the Short Range Attack Missile (SRAM) were included in the study and involved 120 maintenance technicians. Dependent variables in the multiple regression analyses included performance time estimates and performance accuracy (or hazards) estimates. Five independent variables were measured from survey questions or data covering (1) system proficiency (as measured by months in SRAM), (2) quality of written materials, (3) environment-temperature, (4) number of fatigue symptoms, and (5) work motivation. Table 3 shows some results from the study. A further analysis of the results was made by the author in Summer 1978 to show the percentile contribution of each of the five independent factors towards prediction of performance time on Task 29, with the following results: (1) written materials - 35.4%, (2) work motivation - 25.5%, (3) environment - 17.2%, (4) proficiency - 16.8%, and (5) fatigue symptoms - 5.5%.

The third and perhaps most important study was directed towards maintenance airman characteristics and motivational factors which contribute to the speed and accuracy of maintenance task performance (Sauer, Campbell, Potter and Askren, 1977). The survey-type study covered 140 missile mechanics and technicians performing organizational maintenance on 19 SRAM MSET tasks. These are tasks subject to maintenance standards evaluation. An additional 90 technicians working on the AIR-2A Genie System and/or Minuteman MKIII reentry vehicle were included in the opinion survey. Data was collected at five AF bases. The dependent variables to be predicted were (1) supervisor ranking of technician overall speed of task performance, (2) supervisor ranking of technician overall accuracy of task performance, (3) time to complete task as entered on MSET evaluation report (the latter data was too sketchy to be useful). Results of the study are summarized in Tables 4 and 5. In Summer 1978, the author further summarized the Sauer et al. results to provide the information shown in Table 6. The top portion of the table shows the weighted priority of the prediction variables relative to time to perform task.

Based on the Summer 1978 review, it was concluded by the author that the single most important "equipment/information" predictor of performance rate (or conversely time to perform) is the adequacy and completeness of the technical information provided to the technician and that the "human resources" predictors of most importance are (1) technician motivation, (2) organization climate and group morale, (3) months in career field, and (4) assignment locality. For accuracy of performance, the human resource predictors which appear to be most important are (1) technician motivation, (2) assignment locality, (3) months in career field, and (4) pay and benefits satisfaction. Other important findings from the literature review are summarized in Appendix A.

Objectives and Scope of Research

This research is aimed primarily at the human resources factors which affect job performance. However, technician supervisors are asked to provide a limited amount of information about equipment and technical information factors

Table 3

Comparison of Performance Time Curves
as Estimated by 13 Human Resources Raters and
as Generated by SAINT Computer Simulation
(Compiled from Askren, Campbell, Seifert, Hall,
Johnson, and Sulzen, 1976)

A. Performance Times vs Number of Fatigue Symptoms for SRAM Missile Handling Task 27
(Load Launcher to Aircraft)

Number of Fatigue Symptoms	Mean Subjective Time Estimates of 13 Raters (Minutes)	Computer Generated Times Using SAINT Simulation
0	54.6	59.9
5 Baseline	63.6	61.1
10	72.6	62.7
15	81.6	
20	90.6	65.7
25	99.6	
30	108.6	68.8

B. Performance Times vs Environment (Temperature) on Three Tasks on SRAM Missile

Temperature Conditions	Task 2 (Transport) ¹		Task 27 (Assemble) ²		Task 29 (Checkout) ³	
	Raters	Simulation	Raters	Simulation	Raters	Simulation
-40°F	22.6	15.7	114.0	70.7	483.6	271.3
0°	18.3	15.0	87.6	66.0	358.8	265.5
40°	14.8	14.3	66.0	62.0	275.6	261.4
60° Baseline	14.2	14.2	61.8	61.1	260.0	260.7
90°	15.1	14.4	68.4	62.2	291.2	261.9
120°	19.3	15.2	96.0	67.1	397.8	266.6

1. Task 2 - Transport Payload to IMF, 463x0 crew, Mean Time 140 Minutes

2. Task 27 - Load Launcher to Aircraft, 462x0 Crew, Mean Time 60 Minutes

3. Task 29 - Perform Aircraft System Checkout, 316x0 Crew, Mean Time 260
Minutes

Table 4

Statistical Results on Factors Affecting Maintenance
Performance Speed Based on Data Collection Across
140 SRAM Technicians AFSC 462x0 and 463x0
(Compiled from Sauer, Campbell, Potter, and Askren, 1977)

	Significant High Performance Variable and Multiple Regr. Coefficients 462x0(B33.1879) 463x0(B70.8817)		Correlation Coefficients Correl. R's > 0.25 462x0 463x0	
Years of Service		.2168	.28	(.17)
Months in Career Field			.25	.29
No. of Individual Sports				.28
No. of Service Clubs	.2132		.25	
No. of Interest Clubs	.1702	.3109	.26	(-.01)
Trait Anxiety Level			-.36	-.32
Gordon Personal Profile				
Sociability trait				-.27
Emotional stability			.30	
Ascendency trait	.2218		.28	
Fatigue Symptoms-Trait	-.3193		-.41	
Fatigue Symptoms-State			-.29	-.26
Occupational Opinion				
AF policy/practices				.43
Assignment locality	.1933		.35	.43
Social status				.36
Organizational Climate				
Structure		.3272		(.09)
Risk	-.2241		(-.11)	
Warmth			.27	
Conflicts		-.3353		(.07)
Group Morale				
Satis. indiv. motives			.34	.29
Homogeneity of att.	.2456		.30	.27
Satis. interpersonal rel.				.34
Satis. with leader				.33
LBDQ				
Persuasiveness				.28
Consideration		-.4230		(.15)
Motivation				
Job curiosity trait	HP(.01)	HP(.01)	.37	.53
Persistence trait	HP(.01)	.6173 HP(.01)	.31	.61
Prof. identification	HP(.01)	HP(.01)	.29	.42
Team attitude		HP(.01)		.41
Org. identification		HP(.01)	.32	.38
Self-starter trait				.43

Table 5

Statistical Results on Factors Affecting Maintenance Performance
 Accuracy Based on Data Collected Across 140 SRAM Technicians
 (Compiled from Sauer, Campbell, Potter, and Askren, 1977)

Predictor	Significant High Performer Variables and Multiple Regr. Coefficients		Correlation Coefficients Correl. R's > .25	
	462x0(B14.3824)	463x0(B13.5316)	462x0	463x0
Years of Service				.34
No. of Re-enlistments				.26
Months in Career Field				.32
No. of Interest Clubs		.1991	.32	
No. of Indiv. Sports		.1588		(.18)
Gordon Personal Profile:				
Responsibility trait			.29	
Fatigue Symptoms-Trait	** HP(.01)		-.40	
Fatigue Symptoms-State			-.26	
LBDQ:				
Representation				-.36
Tolerance of freedom			.26	
Occupational Opinion				
AF policy/practices	** HP(.01)		.27	
Assignment locality	** .3540-HP(.01)		.39	
Pay and benefits	-.2338		(.18)	
Promotion opportunity	** HP(.01)		.28	
Organization Climate				
Responsibility				-.29
Rewards	-.3263		(.06)	
Warmth			.29	
Group Morale				
Satis. indiv. motives	* .3817 HP(.001)		.41	
Homogeneity of attitude			.32	
Satis. with leader		-.3111		
Motivation				
Job curiosity trait	** .8249-HP(.01)	** HP(.01)	.46	.57
Persistence trait	** HP(.01)	** .7897 HP(.01)	.37	.71
Prof. identification	** HP(.01)	** HP(.01)	.32	.51
Team attitude	** HP(.01)	** HP(.01)		.50
Organ. identification	** HP(.01)	** HP(.01)	.37	.45
Self-starter trait	**-.4368 HP(.01)	** HP(.01)		.54

* Significant at ($p < .001$) for high performers

** Significant at ($p < .01$) for high performers

Prioritized Predictive Factors for Time to Perform Five
Selected MSET Tasks Based on Regression Equations
(Data from Computer Runs Analyses by Sauer, Campbell, Potter, and Askren, 1977)

Priority	MSET Task 1101	MSET Task 1107	MSET Task 1322	MSET Task 1323	MSET Task 1325
1	Interp. Relations	Interp. Relations	Prof. Identification	Job Curiosity Trait	Org. Identification
2	Pay & Benefits Satis.	Org. Identification	Production Emphasis	Leadership/Structure	Mos. in Career Field
3	Org. Climate/Reward	Warmth of Org. Climate	Satis. Indiv. Motives	Months in SRAM	Org./Standards
4	Social Status	Org./Structure	Fatigue Trait	Org./Structure	Org./Responsibility
5	Int. Club Officer	Homo. of Gr. Attitude	Service Clubs	Org./Standards	Fatigue Trait
6	---	Months in SRAM	---	Fatigue State	Service Clubs
7	---	Service Clubs	---	---	---

Weighting Calculations-Task 1102-1325

Task	Factor	Coeff.	Mean Value	Weight	Task	Factor	Coeff.	Mean Value	Weight
1102	Interp. Relations	.5145	18.322	9.4267	1323	Job Curiosity Trait	.3206	63.545	20.3725
	Org./Identification	.1554	56.271	8.7445		Leadership/Structure	.3846	37.836	14.5517
	Org./Warmth	.6592	11.864	7.8207		Months in SRAM	.3791	19.309	7.3200
	Org./Structure	.4911	11.593	5.6933		Org./Structure	.3887	16.108	6.2612
	Homogeneity	.3861	12.305	4.7510		Org./Standards	.3111	15.182	4.7231
	Months in SRAM	.3389	13.542	4.5894		Fatigue State	.2404	2.727	.6556
	Service Clubs	.2681	.396	.1062					
1322	Prof. Identification	.4637	55.472	25.7224	1325	Org./Identification	.5747	46.182	26.5408
	Prod. Emphasis	.7409	16.528	12.2456		Mos. in Career Field	.4772	24.364	11.6265
	Satis. Ind. Motives	.3230	5.906	1.9076		Org./Standards	.4813	13.164	6.3358
	Fatigue Trait	.2203	2.717	.5986		Org./Responsibility	.2655	15.182	4.0308
	Service Clubs	.2681	.396	.1062		Fatigue Trait	.3721	2.600	.9675
						Service Clubs	.3308	.400	.1323

which may also be expected to impact on performance. In total, forty-eight predictor variables were eventually included in the performance model. The two dependent variables selected were technician performance rate and technician performance accuracy, as judged by a first line or immediate supervisor.

The specific objectives and scope of the research are

- (1) to develop one or more survey instruments, using existing and pre-validated questions when possible, for gathering data from AF maintenance technicians and their supervisors that might be predictive of technician performance (herein defined as some combination of speed and accuracy of work),
- (2) to develop a rating instrument by which first line (immediate) supervisors could compare technicians performance and establish performance ratings,
- (3) to secure Air Force clearance for conduct of extensive surveys of maintenance personnel at Williams AFB and Luke AFB, Arizona, using the developed survey and rating instruments,
- (4) to conduct the surveys at the two AF bases,
- (5) to summarize the survey data, including supervisory ratings, from each of the two bases and prepare the data for statistical analyses,
- (6) to subject the data from each base to extensive statistical treatment as a means of generating useful predictive models of maintenance squadron technician performance,
- (7) to examine similarities and differences between the predictive models for differing AF maintenance squadrons, and
- (8) to develop conclusions, make recommendations for future work, and write and publish the results of the study.

The long-run objectives of the research, of which this grant and research are a first step, is to standardize on a set of survey instruments and rating scales which (1) would permit an AF Wing or squadron to periodically examine its performance effectiveness and (2) would permit the U.S. Air Force to more accurately predict maintenance requirements on selected end-item equipments for life-cycle staffing and costing.

RESEARCH EFFORTS AND RESULTS

At the proposal stage of this research, a performance effectiveness model was postulated with the following dependent and independent variables:

- (1) Average technician performance rate (or speed of work) across a squadron, a dependent variable to be predicted. For purposes of experimentation, supervisor ratings of technician performances would be used.

- (2) Average technician performance accuracy (or quality of work) across a squadron, a dependent variable to be predicted. For purposes of experimentation, supervisor ratings of technician performances would be used.
- (3) Average weight of subsystems or components handled by technicians within the squadron, a predictor variable averaged from supervisor estimates for each supervisory work group (normally a shift work group).
- (4) Average difficulty of servicing assigned subsystems, across the squadron, based on accessibility or clearance for such tasks. A predictor variable based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (5) Average difficulty of removing and/or replacing subsystems (or components), across the squadron, based on the accessibility or clearance for such tasks. A predictor variable based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (6) Average number of internal components in subsystems serviced, across the squadron, based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (7) Operating hours between services for equipment subsystems, across the squadron, based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (8) Adequacy of technical information available to technicians, across the squadron, based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (9) Usability of the available test equipments, across the squadron, based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (10) Average knowledge of technicians for performing servicing requirements, across the squadron, based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (11) Average skills of technicians in performing servicing requirements, across the squadron, based on supervisor estimates for each work group.
- (12) Average (mean) shift assignment, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (13) Mean year of enlistments into the Air Force, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (14) Mean skill level of technicians, across the squadron, based on technician inputs [3,5,7,9 levels].
- (15) Mean year of assignment to current duty status, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (16) Mean year of assignment to current equipment type, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (17) Average number of months on current equipment assignment, based on technician inputs.
- (18) Mean of sex distribution (where 0 = female and 1 = male), across the squadron, based on technician inputs.

- (19) Average complexity level of aircraft or missile equipment (based on analysis and using an interval scale), across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (20) Average military rank (or civilian grade), across the squadron, based on technician inputs [1 = military and 2 = civilian].
- (21) Average number of sequential work days between days-off-periods (weekend or other), across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (22) Average number of additional duties assigned to maintenance technicians, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (23) Average number of hours worked per work shift, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (24) Average hours per week spent on additional assigned duties, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (25) Average number of clubs in which technicians participate, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (26) Average number of persons supervised by technicians (including 0), across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (27) Average number of months technicians have served as a supervisor, across the squadron, based on technician inputs.
- (28) Average technician satisfaction with squadron and work group in meeting individual motives of technicians, across the squadron, based on responses to series of questions.
- (29) Average technician satisfaction with supervision received, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (30) Average technician expressions concerning the homogeneity of attitude within the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (31) Average technician satisfaction with interpersonal relationships among peers within the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (32) Average technician expressions concerning the organizational structure of the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (33) Average technician expressions concerning the organization warmth of the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (34) Average technician expressions concerning the organizational rewards of the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.

- (35) Average technician expressions concerning organizational risks within the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (36) Average technician expressions concerning organizational conflicts within the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (37) Average technician expressions concerning organizational identity with the squadron and work group, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions.
- (38) Average technician expressions concerning their current assignment locality (and AF Base), across the squadron based on responses to a series of questions (AF personnel only).
- (39) Average technician expressions concerning their current pay and benefits, across the squadron, based on responses to a series of questions (AF personnel only).
- (40) Average technician expressions concerning their current social status within the Air Force, based on responses to a series of questions (AF personnel only).
- (41) Average fatigue trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on their responses to a series of possible identifiers.
- (42) Average ascendency trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on their responses to a series of identifiers.
- (43) Average responsibility trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on their responses to a series of identifiers.
- (44) Average emotional stability trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on their responses to a series of identifiers.
- (45) Average sociability trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on their responses to a series of identifiers.
- (46) Average job curiosity trait of technicians across the squadron, based on supervisor evaluations of technicians within each work group.
- (47) Average persistence trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on supervisor evaluations of technicians within each work group.
- (48) Average professional identification trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on supervisor evaluations of technicians within each work group.
- (49) Average organizational identification trait of technicians across the squadron, based on supervisor evaluations of technicians within each work group.
- (50) Average self-starter trait of technicians, across the squadron, based on supervisor evaluations of technicians within each work group.

Thus the model included 48 predictor variables and two dependent variables: speed of technician performance and accuracy of technician performance. The

reader may have recognized from the above list of factors that certain well known, existing and validated survey instruments provide information for some of the factors and led to their inclusion. The Glossary of Terms section at the beginning of this report further defines some of the above characteristics.

Development of the Survey Instruments

The predictor factors (or variables) included in the modeling effort resulted from one or more of three conditions:

- (1) The factor was a significant predictor of maintenance technician performance rate or technician performance accuracy in some previous research study (military and nonmilitary systems).
- (2) The factor was suggested in the literature, or by one or more of several Air Force maintenance officers interviewed, as relating in an important way to maintenance technician performance and should be worthy of study.
- (3) A measurement instrument exists, or is easily developed, for gathering data on the factor.

All of the 48 predictor variables initially proposed were included in the survey instruments developed. It was decided to separate the data collection into three independent survey instruments, one of which would be completed by each selected maintenance technician and two of which would be completed by the first line, immediate shift supervisor of each technician. The three survey instruments developed are shown in Appendix B.

The selection of the performance measure or measures to be used in the study, as well as the methodology of measurements, required careful study. The writer was aided in this investigation by Captain Joel R. Hickman, USAF, who undertook a graduate student project on this topic in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a master's degree from Arizona State University in Industrial and Management Systems Engineering. The performance measure or measures would be the dependent variable(s) in the modeling effort. Certain portions of the following section are taken directly from or are summarized from the Hickman project report (Hickman, 1979).

Selection of the Performance Measures and Measurement System. Several evaluation schemes or rating schemes were investigated which purport to measure the performance of skilled workers. The purpose of the investigation was to select or develop a method for evaluating and measuring the performance of aircraft and missile maintenance technicians in the United States Air Force. Criteria developed for the performance measurement scheme may include:

- (1) Be useful for describing performance to management.
- (2) Be valid as a measurement of maintenance technician performance.
- (3) Be applicable to different types of performance tasks such as repair, service, and preventive maintenance.

- (4) Be applicable to military and civilian employees of the Air Force.
- (5) Provide a performance measure throughout the many levels of weapon systems maintenance.
- (6) Provide valid information for statistical analysis in the form of normal performance distributions with constant variance.
- (7) Meet time and cost limitations for use of the evaluation methodology.

Techniques for performance measurement were evaluated in terms of (1) organization structure, (2) the quality of ratings, (3) the above list of performance criteria, (4) the appraisal methods, (5) rating scale errors, (6) scale format and (7) the raters.

One of the restrictions on the performance measure used is that it be applicable to different types of aircraft maintenance performed at different organizational levels. This is a difficult restriction to satisfy as the Air Force maintenance structure involves thousands of personnel performing a vast variety of functions. McDonnell (1979) reports that there are forty-five thousand Air Force members in the aircraft maintenance field alone.

Maintenance is concerned with aircraft and missiles and is performed by military or civilian technicians of both sexes. The three overall levels of maintenance organization are known as base or organizational, intermediate, and depot. Base level maintenance consists of inspecting, servicing, and replacing parts. Intermediate level maintenance is often indistinguishable from base level maintenance and consists of calibrating or replacing damaged or unserviceable parts, of modifying material, and of emergency manufacturing of unavailable parts. Depot level maintenance augments stocks of serviceable material with more extensive shop facilities and personnel of higher technical skill level (usually civilian employees).

Further generality of the rating technique is mandated by the varied tasks performed by a base level maintenance organization. A typical Air Force base with a mission involving aircraft might include field maintenance (FMSQ), organizational maintenance (OMSQ), avionics maintenance (AMSQ), and munitions maintenance (MMSQ) squadrons. Meister, Finley, and Thompson (1971), Foley (1974), and Wiley (1978) have considered automatic flight control maintenance performance in the AMSQ alone, while Sauer, Campbell, Potter and Askren (1977) dealt with Short Range Attack missile maintenance in the MMSQ alone. Enlarging the scope of a performance measurement tool to include avionics repair, fabrication, propulsion, and flightline launch and recovery personnel requires a generalized rating scale or scales applicable to many technician specialties or specific, noncomparable measures for each specialty. Separate measures, however, would make analysis of overall performance within any squadron impossible.

The nature of the maintenance organization strongly favors the use of general individual performance measures. Such measures would be applicable to the varied tasks and functions the different technicians are responsible for. Since most maintenance is performed by teams of five to ten technicians working under one supervisor, the supervisor could evaluate his personnel if a general, subjective performance measure is used. The structure, size, and complexity of the Air Force maintenance system thus requires the use of a new

subjective, and general performance measurement system for this particular research effort.

Barrett (1966:12) feels that a performance measure is successful only if it meets three standards:

It must be acceptable to the people who use it; it must cover what is important and only what is important; and a systematic examination of the results of ratings must show that they are reasonably free from important defects.

The performance data which will eventually be used to develop performance effectiveness models must be accepted by maintenance managers and evaluators as well as research personnel. The easiest way to gain acceptance might be to use existing measures such as Airman Performance Ratings (APRs) or merit ratings for civilian personnel. These measures, however, are used for administrative purposes of promotion and wage administration and not for developmental purposes. McGregor (1957) and Barrett (1966) warn against mixing incompatible purposes in one program, as management is placed in the incompatible role of judge and counselor.

If a new performance measure is developed it might be advisable to solicit the opinions of managers, using surveys or limited acceptance tests as to criterion acceptability.

An alternative to using existing measures or soliciting manager opinions as to acceptability would be to develop criterion-referenced test measures. A criterion-referenced test measures what an individual can do, or knows, compared to what he must be able to do, or must know, in order to complete a task successfully (Glaser and Nitko, 1971; Swezey and Pearlstein, 1975). Such Criterion-Referenced Job Task Performance Tests (JTPT) were experimentally developed by Foley (1974) for electronic maintenance tasks after much time and effort. Such objective tests might prove to be more acceptable than other subjective performance judgments such as supervisors' ratings.

However, acceptance is not enough; a measure that omits essentials or gives weight to trivia is defective. Barrett (1966) feels that a clear statement of the objectives of the ratings is the first step while Guion (1965) believes that the first step is a judgment of the importance of the concept being developed. Both authors agree that the second step is a clear statement of what the job requires and the kinds of job behavior that are essential to success. As Barrett points out, punctuality may be important in an automated office where each person's performance affects his neighbors, but it is unrelated to the success of a door-to-door salesman.

Subjective ratings or judgments are relied upon by management as criteria for validation studies. Guion (1965:96) reports that eighty-one percent of validation studies appearing in the Journal of Applied Psychology and Personnel Psychology between January, 1950, and July, 1955, relied upon ratings.

According to Barrett (1966:33) rating scales are concerned with three kinds of concepts: personality, performance, and product. Personality is the total of a person's characteristics. It includes emotional make-up, intelligence, and what is commonly called character. Performance has to do with how an individual goes about doing work. Included are working hard,

following instructions, planning, and taking responsibility. Product is a person's output. The quantity and quality of work are product.

The most pertinent of the three is product. Management is fundamentally interested in sales, production of finished goods, and other factors that are visible and inherently measurable. Product in some cases can be measured directly (objective measurement) and in other cases it is necessary to have a rater look at the product and evaluate its quality. Measures of product often suffer from deficiency, as only part of an individual's output can be measured in objective terms. They may also be contaminated since much of what is measured is beyond the individual's control; for example, product may be the output of many individuals, not one alone.

Existing ratings of individuals employed by the Air Force are of little value except for administrative purposes. Airmen Performance Reviews (APRs) are inflated according to Callander (1979) and of little value as a single performance measure.

If products are not available for evaluation, the rater may evaluate how the employee goes about his work instead of what he produces. Though not as objectively measured as products, these job performance characteristics are both ratable and important. Studies by Barrett (1966) indicate that supervisors and subordinates are quite sensitive to performance, agree on the relative importance of performance traits, and attach a great deal of weight to the performance style used on the job.

In this case it appears that subjective appraisals are most applicable. There are, however, many potential traits that could be used. Lawler (1967:371) indicates that it is easy to err on the side of providing too many traits upon which to make ratings. Dunnette (1963:252) points out that the use of a single criterion is unrealistic while Rush (1953:23) indicates that between three and five criterion factors surface in factor-analysis studies. The potential size of a study covering Air Force maintenance performance mandates the use of as few factors as possible--either two or three.

Lawler (1967:371) indicates that one rating that probably should be included is one on quality of job performance. When people are asked to make such general ratings on quality they act in a very predictable way, as efficient appraisers of critical incident data from their observations of an individual's performance in the past.

According to Locker and Teel (1977:246), conventional ratings constitute the most popular form of appraisal technique. Rating scales generally have several statements about employee characteristics or behavior. A continuous or discrete scale is established for each item. Figure 1 illustrates several scaling procedures from Cummings and Schwab (1973:90). Item A is scaled continuously: the evaluator places a check somewhere on the scale to represent his assessment of the appraisee. Item B has a numerical discrete scale although letters are sometimes used instead of numbers. Item C is also scaled discretely with adjectives. Discrete scales generally result in greater interrater agreement and hence are preferable to continuous scales, according to Cummings and Schwab (1973).

Considerable attention has been paid in experimental psychology to the problems of scaling to find out all that can be learned about man as a measuring

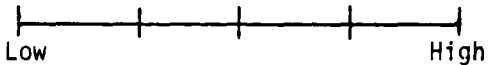
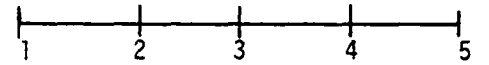
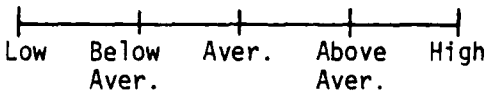
Item		Scaling Format
A	Overall job performance	
B	Overall job performance	
C	Overall job performance	

Figure 1

Illustrations of Conventional Rating Scale Formats
for a Single Item (Cummings and Schwab, 1973)

instrument. Experience has shown that certain rules are favorable to effective graphic ratings. Guilford (1954:267) lists the following rules.

- (1) Each trait should occupy a page by itself.
- (2) The line should be at least five inches long, but not much longer.
- (3) The line should have no breaks or divisions.
- (4) The "good" or "high" ends of the lines should be in the same direction.
- (5) For unsophisticated raters, the "good" end should be placed first.
- (6) Descriptive phrases or cues should be concentrated as much as possible at points.
- (7) Do not use end cues so extreme in meaning that they will never be applied.
- (8) Set the end cues at a little distance from the ends of the line.
- (9) In scoring, use a stencil that divides each line into sections to which numerical values are assigned.

It appears that the best scale format would follow the rules listed by Guilford. The rating standards, in this case, should be based on comparisons with other technicians within a particular maintenance squadron. Using two adjectives to anchor the ends of scales for quality and quantity of performance appraisal serves several purposes: (1) the term "average" is avoided, (2) generality of the scale is maintained to make it applicable to many maintenance activities, (3) the possibility of obtaining a normal performance distribution is improved, and (4) multimodal distributions grouped around descriptive adjectives are avoided. The use of ten steps is familiar to the raters due to the similarity with Airman Performance Ratings and, since interpersonal performance is being rated, allows for finer distinctions between technicians.

Based on previous work the appraisal forms shown in Figures 2 and 3 were developed and included in the survey instruments. They should provide useful performance information for valid statistical analysis.

Generating the Three Survey Instruments. The three survey instruments shown in Appendix B may now be discussed more fully. The first instrument, entitled Supervisors Technical Information and Performance Rankings Form, has two parts. The first part covers technical information needed from the supervisor to support predictive factors numbered 3 through 11. Horizontal interval scales were selected for each question with verbal descriptions at ends of the scales. Part 2 contains the performance ranking scales for speed and quality of work, in which technicians assigned to a shift supervisor are first ranked against each other and then rated individually on a 1-10 scale against a near perfect "10".

The second instrument, also designed for supervisor completion, allows the supervisor to evaluate motivation traits of each particular technician included in the study. The Supervisors Technician Motivation Evaluation is coupled externally to the Maintenance Technician Survey, as part of the data for each technician selected for the study. One form is completed by the shift supervisor for each of the technicians (which he supervises) that are selected

The first aspect of performance we are interested in is speed, or how quickly an individual accomplishes a job. To rank everybody whom you supervise, imagine that you must assign one individual to a job in which time is very important. The sooner the job is completed the better. List below, in order of choice (first choice, second choice, third choice, and so on), the persons you would assign to this job. After you have ranked everybody whom you supervise on your list, then rate each person on their performance on jobs where speed is important compared to everybody in the squadron with a similar job. Use the (10 point) scale to the right of each name for this, considering that the top-ranked technician in the squadron on speed of performance is given a 10 rating. Your own top-ranked subordinate may receive a rating of less than 10.

Performance Rank	Name of Technician	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												
16												
17												
18												
19												
20												

Figure 2 Rating Scale for Speed of Performance

in the sample. The survey instrument uses vertical scales, each containing 5 tic marks, with a "high" description at the top of the scale and a "low" description at the bottom of the scale. The scales are a modification of those developed by Sauer et al. and used in a previous study (Sauer, Campbell, Potter and Askren, 1977). The motivation traits examined include (1) job curiosity, (2) persistence, (3) professional identification, (4) organizational identification, and (5) self-starter characteristics.

The third instrument is the Maintenance Technician Survey and is completed by each of the technicians selected for the sample. The body of the questionnaire consists of five areas, covering (1) group morale, (2) organization climate, (3) occupational attitude, (4) fatigue trait (feelings while working), and (5) personal traits. Each of these will be discussed in more detail.

Part I. Group Morale. The Bernard Goldman Group Morale Scale was adapted for this part of the survey with very little modification (Goldman, 1958). The scale consists of 20 questions covering the following four factors:

- (1) Group support of individual motives--questions 1, 8, 13, and 18 [4 items].
- (2) Group homogeneity of attitude--questions 2, 7, 11, 15 and 16 [5 items].
- (3) Group interpersonal relationships--questions 3, 6, 9, 12, 14, 19, 20 [7 items].
- (4) Satisfaction with supervision--questions 4, 5, 10 and 17 [4 items].

As discussed in the earlier design report (Young, 1978), pros and cons for the Goldman Group Morale Scale have been presented in the literature. Further, the GMS dates back to 1958. However, it is this author's opinion that the GMS is still a useful and valuable survey instrument and that the questions are well adapted to the survey of maintenance technicians with a few minor changes in wording. The GMS employs a four category answer directory: A - Strongly Agree, B - Agree, C - Disagree, D - Strongly Disagree.

Part II. Organization Climate. This section of the survey instrument was derived from the Organization Climate Inventory (Litman and Stringer, 1968). The published OCI consists of 50 items and covers 9 factors. In previous Air Force studies which used the OCI, only the factors of (1) organization structure, (2) organization rewards, (3) organization risk, (4) organization warmth, (5) organization conflict and (6) organization identity have proven significant as predictors of technician performance. It was therefore decided to include in the Maintenance Technician Survey only those questions which related to these 6 factors:

- (1) Organization structure--questions 21-28 [8 items].
- (2) Organization rewards--questions 29-34 [6 items].
- (3) Organization risk--questions 35-39 [5 items].
- (4) Organization warmth--questions 40-44 [5 items].

(5) Organization conflict--questions 45-48 [4 items].

(6) Organization identity--questions 49-52 [4 items].

The OCI is an often used and thoroughly validated survey instrument. It was adapted for use in the Maintenance Technician Survey by changing words relating to organization form. The same response categories are used as for Part I.

Part III. Occupational Attitude. A survey instrument known as the Occupational Attitude Inventory was developed for the U.S. Air Force (Tuttle, Gould and Hazel, 1975). The instrument is specific to Air Force personnel; therefore, civilian technicians (employed by the Air Force) who completed the Maintenance Technician Survey were instructed to bypass Part III. The original OAI consists of 348 items and covers 26 factors. The only factors which have shown significance in past research on Air Force maintenance technicians are (1) assignment locality, (2) pay and benefits, and (3) social status. Thus the questions covering these 3 factors were extracted from the OAI for direct use in the Maintenance Technician Survey:

(1) Assignment locality--questions 53-69 [17 items].

(2) Pay and benefits--questions 70-81 [12 items].

(3) Social status--questions 82-92 [11 items].¹

There are four response categories which are (1) very satisfied, (2) satisfied, (3) unsatisfied, and (4) very unsatisfied.

Part IV. Feelings While Working (Fatigue Trait). This section of the Maintenance Technician Survey employs a series of response indicators to a fatigue trait (Yoshitake, 1971). The items include some word modifications for proper interpretation by Air Force technicians. The factor covered by the items included proved significant in the previously referenced study by Sauer, Campbell et al.

(1) Fatigue Symptoms (Trait)--Items (indicators) 93-124 [32 items].

Two answer categories are used: (1) does describe feelings or (2) does not describe feelings.

Part V. Personal Traits. For this part of the Maintenance Technician Survey, the Gordon Personal Profile was adapted (Gordon, 1963). The GPP consists of 18 set of 4 descriptive phrases, each set being identified as a tetrad. Four factors are covered:

(1) Ascendency--[18 items]

(2) Responsibility--[18 items]

1. Definition of terms are given in the Glossary at the beginning of the report.

(3) Emotional stability--[18 items]

(4) Sociability--[18 items]

Each item covers all four factors. The writer chose to use only the first 13 items, in order to limit the overall questionnaire to 150 questions. The matrix of selection response categories is as follows:

Item	Question	Cat.	Ascendency	Responsibility	Emotional Stability	Sociability
1	125	Most	Sel B	Sel C	Sel D	Sel A
	126	Least				
2	127	Most	Sel D	Sel C	Sel B	Sel A
	128	Least				
3	129	Most	Sel B	Sel D	Sel A	Sel C
	130	Least				
4	131	Most	Sel C	Sel B	Sel D	Sel A
	132	Least				
5	133	Most	Sel A	Sel D	Sel C	Sel B
	134	Least				
6	135	Most	Sel D	Sel B	Sel C	Sel A
	136	Least				
7	137	Most	Sel C	Sel A	Sel B	Sel D
	138	Least				
8	139	Most	Sel A	Sel B	Sel D	Sel C
	140	Least				
9	141	Most	Sel B	Sel C	Sel D	Sel A
	142	Least				
10	143	Most	Sel A	Sel C	Sel B	Sel D
	144	Least				
11	145	Most	Sel B	Sel D	Sel A	Sel C
	146	Least				
12	147	Most	Sel B	Sel C	Sel D	Sel A
	148	Least				
13	149	Most	Sel A	Sel C	Sel B	Sel D
	150	Least				

Scoring on the Gordon Personal Profile is based on 2 points for a "most like" selection, 1 point for no selection, and 0 points for a "least like" selection. However, this writer chose to use a +1, 0, -1 scale to highlight the null position across the 13 items used. Thus an average score of "0" on one of the four factors would indicate a mean level of factor response wherein

the "most like's" and "least like's" cancelled out (or the factor was not indicated as a "most like" or "least like" in the 13 items).

Overall Maintenance Technician Survey. The final survey instrument, shown in Appendix B, consists of 150 questions, covering 137 items and 18 factors. In addition, the requested Biographic Information section provides input for additional factors included in the modeling effort.

The Biographic Information section of the Maintenance Technician Survey was designed to collect occupational information on the airmen completing the survey including sex, rank or grade, squadron assigned, AFSC's, skill level, equipment assigned, extracurricular activities, etc. (see Appendix B). For Privacy Act compliance, the name of the technician completing the questionnaire was not requested; however, a survey control number was assigned to each technician selected for the survey in advance.

The opening sheets on the Maintenance Technician Survey provide the source for and purpose of the study, note the USAF assigned Survey Control Number, provide the necessary Privacy of Information statement, and give instructions for completion of the survey.

Conduct of the Surveys

As will be detailed later in this report, surveys were administered by the writer and student associates at Williams Field AFB and Luke AFB, Arizona. Each AFB is approximately a one-hour trip by automobile from Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona, where this modeling study was conducted. The Williams Field AFB Survey took place in October 1979 and the Luke AFB survey in November 1979, each survey covering approximately a 3-week period. Clearance for the study was solicited and received from AFMPC/MPCYS (Randolph AFB), prior to conduct of the surveys and survey control number 80-11 was assigned. Clearances for the study were also received from Headquarters Air Training Command (HQATC) and Headquarters Tactical Air Command (HQTAC), based on requests from the AFHRL, Advanced Systems Division, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. Since it was elected to include civilian (civil service) USAF employees in the surveys, clearance was also obtained from the national and local union organizations.

Selection of the Sample Populations. In the early stages of this research, it was planned to pretest the developed survey instruments for construct validity and determination of sample size (based on response variability). However, the constrained time span (9 months) for the study and the time necessary to obtain USAF survey clearance finally ruled-out the pretests. Fortunately, an extensive portion of the survey instruments were incorporations (with minor modifications) of previously developed and tested instruments and items. Further, the independent factors included in the study had shown a significant relationship to maintenance technician performance in one or more previously published studies.

The final choice of sample size and selection procedures stemmed from (1) this researcher's view of an acceptable sample size based on previous research experience, (2) practical constraints associated with conduct of the surveys, and (3) the maintenance organizations studied. It was decided to include 180 maintenance technicians in the survey at each of the two Air Force bases.

Since the selected method of performance measurement involved first line supervisor rankings and ratings of technicians, it was also decided that five technicians should be rated by each supervisor.

Williams Field AFB has one AF Wing, the 82nd Training Wing, and involves primarily T37 and T38 aircraft. Maintenance is performed by two squadrons: the Organizational Maintenance Squadron (OMS) and the Field Maintenance Squadron (FMS). For the Williams study, it was elected to randomly draw 18 shift supervisors from each of the two squadrons. Supervisors with less than 4 reporting technicians were not included in the draw. If a supervisor selected in the draw had 4 or 5 reporting technicians, each of these reporting technicians was included in the survey. If a selected supervisor had more than 5 reporting technicians, random selection was made of 5 technicians to be included in the survey. The number of technicians assigned to the Williams FMS squadron in October was 500, with 480 assigned to the OMS squadron. Thus the selected sample design provided approximately the following percentages of the maintenance squadron personnel (82nd AF Wing):

<u>Squadron</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Design Sample Size</u>	<u>Sample % of Population</u>
FMS	500	90	18.0
DMS	480	90	18.6

Shift supervisors were drawn randomly across all three shifts and all shifts are represented in the sample. Technicians reporting to several of the selected supervisors were both military and civilian, and of both sexes.

Luke AFB has two AF Wings; the 405th Tactical Wing was selected for the survey study and involves primarily F15 aircraft. The maintenance organization is defined as a Production-Oriented Maintenance Organization (POMO) and includes three squadrons: Aircraft Generation (AGS), Component Repair (CRS) and Electrical Maintenance (EMS). Similar procedures to that used at Williams AFB were applied in selecting the survey sample from the Luke 405th Wing. Twelve shift supervisors were to be randomly drawn from the list of shift supervisors in each squadron, and for supervisors having more than 5 reporting technicians, a random draw was to be made of the 5 technicians to be included in the study. Because of researcher transportation difficulties, only the day and swing shifts were included in the Luke study and thus all mid-shift supervisors were excluded from the draw. Further, some shift supervisors were on temporary duty assignments and were not available. For these and other reasons, the selection of shift supervisors for the sample was less random at Luke AFB than at Williams AFB. The selected sample design provided approximately the following percentages of the maintenance squadron personnel (405th AF Wing):

<u>Squadron</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Design Sample Size</u>	<u>Sample % of Population</u>
AGS	800	60	7.5
CRS	463	60	13.0
EMS	330	60	18.2

The writer feels that the selected, stratified sample design is appropriate for this type of research study in which comparative performance judgments must be made by supervisory personnel. The shift supervisors work most closely with the maintenance technicians and are best able to judge their performances. In most cases, the supervisory work groups included between 5 and 10 technicians. Some thought was given to also having the technicians selected for the study rated by the second-level supervisor (shop or unit supervisor). This procedure was ruled out, however, because of the question of how to weight the performance ratings at two levels of supervision. All random draws were made from a table of 4-place random digits.

Conduct of the Surveys

At each of the two AF bases, a classroom was available to conduct the surveys. The supervisor surveys were conducted first, over several days, followed later by the surveys of selected technicians. All surveys were conducted in the classroom, after brief oral instructions, and questionnaires were collected as participants completed their input and left the room. To minimize interference with work requirements of the maintenance squadrons, it was necessary to have multiple survey sessions at each base for both shift supervisors and the technicians. Maximum attendance at any session was approximately 20, with a minimum of 2.

The writer was assisted in the survey at Williams AFB by USAF Captain Joel R. Hickman, a graduate student on temporary AFIT assignment to Arizona State University, and USAF Captain Jerry Raney of the Williams AFB maintenance organization. At Luke AFB, the writer was assisted by Mr. Mark Bramlett, a graduate student on research assignment at Arizona State University, and USAF Captain Bob Tilton of the Luke AFB maintenance organization. All survey sessions were supervised by one or more of the above, including evening and early morning sessions for swing- and mid-shift personnel. Needless to say, this involved numerous round trips from ASU.

Supervisors attending the early round of survey sessions (for supervisors drawn in the samples) were given a list of 5 of their reporting technicians who were also drawn for inclusion in the study. For each name on these lists, a technician survey control number was also assigned. The supervisors were instructed to use only the technician survey control numbers in completing the Supervisors Technical Information and Performance Rankings Form and the Supervisors Technician Motivation Evaluation questionnaires. All responses were to be placed directly on the survey instruments (and would be hand scored). Supervisors were permitted to take the list of technicians with them at completion of the session so that they could assign the technicians to report to the classroom for completion of the Maintenance Technician Survey during the multi session times for technician surveys. Thus a supervisor only needed to part with one of his reporting technicians at a time, for a period of approximately one hour.

The supervisor survey and the technician survey each required one hour or less for completion. In the technician survey sessions, instructions were given to read the opening material and complete the Biographic Information page before proceeding to the survey questions. Only one technician, of all surveyed at both AF bases, exercised his/her right to withdraw from the survey. A few other technicians failed to show, however, even after extra sessions were scheduled and held. In general response was excellent.

Technicians were instructed to respond to the 150 question survey by (1) entering their assigned survey control number (written in the survey booklet and

also on a machine graded response form) in the block at the top of the form for machine scoring, and (2) enter their responses to the 150-question survey on the machine scoring form. A copy of the machine scoring form, IBM 1230 Document No. 511, is included in Appendix B. The form has response fields for exactly 150 questions. Technicians were instructed to leave the heading information blank. The completed form as developed by each technician was inserted in the survey booklet when submitted, and a check was made to verify the survey control number (identification number) with that written inside the survey brochure.

Processing of Data

A FORTRAN IV computer program was developed for processing the input data into printed output information and a set of punched cards with data prepared for input to the Biomedical Data Processing Software Package known as BMDP¹. The program, designed to run data for one squadron at a time, is given in Appendix C with output for Williams AFB, FM Squadron. The program is available on punched cards and on a magnetic tape file, currently set up on the Univac 1142 Computing System at Arizona State University. The program is designed to include Mapping and requires 1143 words of program bank and 95,944 words of data bank as presently constituted. Data dimensions are as follows:

- (1) Number of supervisors per squadron--up to 20
- (2) Number of technicians per squadron--up to 200

The FORTRAN program utilizes three types of input data, corresponding to the three survey instruments employed. These types of data are fully documented in the program and may be summarized as follows:

DATA1(I,J) - Inputs from the Supervisors Technical Information and Performance Rankings Form, Part I. The five technicians reporting to each supervisor are first identified by technician survey control numbers; then the technical information data of Part I is entered. Coding is by hand directly from the survey instrument. Eventually, this data is coupled to the survey data for each of the 5 reporting technicians. J is the supervisor counter (1-20) and I is the number of field positions needed per supervisor (40 available, 15 used).

DATA2(N,K) - Inputs from Part II of the Supervisors Technical Information and Performance Rankings Form (the speed and quality performance rankings for each technician), the Supervisors Technician Motivation Evaluation form, and the Biographic Information section of the Maintenance Technician Survey. Coding is by hand from the survey instruments. K is the technician counter (1-200) and N is the number of field positions needed per technician (56 available, 29 used prior to the later data coupling operations).

-
1. BMDP (Biomedical Data Processing) is a software program for performing statistical evaluations on data, developed by the Department of Mathematics, School of Medicine, University of California at Los Angeles.

DATA3(I,J,K) - Input from the 150-question Maintenance Technician Survey, which is machine scored. Four input data cards are used for each technician's data. K is the technician counter (1-200), J allows for up to 5 cards per technician (4 are currently used), and I is the number of field positions per input card (72).

The technician survey control number, which appears on each of the three types of data input is used to couple all data to each particular technician. First, the data in the DATA1(I,J) file is added to the DATA2(N,K) file by technician. Then the DATA3(I,J,K) file is summarized by factor, question responses are averaged across each factor and the factor data is added to DATA2(N,K). After coupling, DATA2(N,K) contains all of the appropriate data for each technician in the squadron, for a total of 56 fields of information. It should be noted here that the 150 questions in the Maintenance Technician Survey result in only 18 predictor variables or factors.

Appendix C shows an example run of the FORTRAN program for one squadron, Williams AFB, FM squadron. It may be noted that echo checks are made of the input data, output data from DATA2(N,K) is printed following data collection, and a set of punched cards is output with most of the same data, prepared for use by the BMDP statistical package. The punched card output is on 2 cards, each 25I3 format. For input to BMDP, the technician number is unnecessary and the variables of squadron code, supervisor code, AFSC, status code and supervision code were considered not directly pertinent to performance. Thus the 50 variables used by the BMDP package are as shown in Figure 4, using appropriate letter names.

Output decks from the several FORTRAN data processing runs (one for squadron) were then input to the BMDP statistical package and in particular the 2R stepwise, linear multiple regression program. For each squadron, three runs were initialized: one in which the Performance Speed Rating (A) is the dependent variable and the Performance Quality Rating (B) is included as another independent variable, one in which the Performance Quality Rating (B) is the dependent variable and the Performance Speed Rating (A) is included as another independent variable, and one in which the dependent variable is a weighted transform of the two performance measures and neither appear as an independent variable. The latter is the most significant.

Hickman made a small survey of senior maintenance officers in which he included questions on the relative importance of speed vs. accuracy of performance relative to current Air Force mission (Hickman, 1979). The results favored accuracy, at least in peace time, over speed, though both were considered of importance. This writer elected to weight speed by 0.4 and accuracy by 0.6 in developing a transformed variable. Thus $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$. These proportional weightings are elective. For a summary discussion on the BMDP2R program see the 1977 Series P Manual (University of California, 1977).

Appendix E provides an example output from the BMDP2R program, for the FM squadron at Williams AFB when the transformed variable $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ is used as dependent. The punched card output data from the FORTRAN program is read in format 25F3.0/25F3.0. One variable is added to allow for the ZZ transform. Having established ZZ, variables A and B are deleted by using only variables 3 through 51 in the analysis. Printing is established for the covariance matrix, the correlation matrix, the input data distributions, the step analysis of variances (ANOVA), the stepwise regression coefficients, the partial correlations, the predicted values and residuals, and the summary. Plots

Figure 4

BMDP2R Variable Identity

A	Speed Rating	AA	Clearance for Remove/Replace
B	Quality Rating	BB	No Internal Components
C	Job Curiosity	CC	Hours Between Equipment Servicing
D	Persistence	DD	Quality Technical Information
E	Professional Identification	EE	Quality Test Equipment
F	Organizational Identification	FF	Technician Knowledge
G	Self Starter Tract	GG	Technician Skill
H	Work Shift	HH	Satisfaction Ind. Motives
I	Enlist Year	II	Homogeneity of Attitude
J	Skill Level	JJ	Sat. Interpersonal Relationships
K	Current Duty Assignment Year	KK	Satisfaction with Supervision
L	Current Equipment Assignment Year	LL	Structure
M	Months in Current Assignment	MM	Rewards
N	Sex	NN	Risk
O	Equipment Type	OO	Warmth
P	Rank	PP	Conflict
Q	Hours/Shift	QQ	Identity
R	Days Between Breaks	RR	Locality
S	No. Additional Duties	SS	Sat. Pay and Benefits
T	Hours Additional Duties	TT	Social Status
U	No. Clubs	UU	Fatigue Trait
V	No. Persons Supervised	VV	Ascendancy
W	Months Supervision	WW	Responsibility
X	Weight Handled	XX	Emotional Stability
Y	Clearance for Service	YY	Sociability

requested include the normal probability plot of residuals and a detrended (trend removed) normal probability plot of residuals.

The BMDP2R computer program computes estimates of the parameters of a multiple linear regression equation in a stepwise manner. Variables are entered (forward stepping) or removed (backward stepping) one at a time according to any of four possible criteria. As may be noted in the BMDP2R sample output in Appendix E, control limits on the stepwise procedure are established by specifying F-levels to Enter and Remove and a Tolerance based on whether an entry or removal of a variable will produce an R^2 (accountability level) change, when compared to previously entered independent variables, exceeding the tolerance. The first numbers in ENTER and REMOVE establish entry limits and the second numbers in ENTER and REMOVE are used as remove limits. The particular numbers selected for use have been found to work well in providing good predictor variables with a very low level of multicollinearity; i.e., a high level of confidence can be placed on the variables selected for the prediction equation at the termination of the stepwise procedure.

At each step in the stepwise regression, an ANOVA is developed and the following parameters are printed: F ratio, R (multiple correlation coefficient), R^2 (which in percent form accounts for the variation in the dependent variable which can be accounted for by the independent variables included at the step), and the Standard Error of the Estimate. In general, R^2 values of 0.70 and better are considered very good in subjective research [70 percent accountability].

Results of the Study

Williams Air Force Base. For the Field Maintenance Squadron, data was collected from 18 supervisors and for 89 technicians. Sixty-three of the technicians worked day shift, 26 worked swing shift, none were mid-shift. Seven of the technician respondents were female, 18 of the technician respondents were civilians, 25 of the technician respondents supervised others in some capacity. Four of the technicians evaluated by their supervisors were "no shows" for the technician survey. The computer output from the FORTRAN data processing program is provided in Appendix E.

FMS Statistical Results. As described earlier, three statistical computer runs were made from the data for each squadron, using the BMDP2R stepwise linear multiple regression model. The selection of dependent variable was varied.

Table 7 shows the FMS data after processing for statistical distribution properties. It may be noted that the mean speed of performance rating by supervisors, across the squadron, is 6.5467 with a standard deviation of 2.1008. Likewise the mean quality of performance rating, across the squadron, is 7.3067 with a standard deviation of 2.0466. Letter names were applied to the variables as shown earlier in Figure 4. Coefficients of variation were high for M (months in current assignment), S (number of additional duties), T (hours on additional duties), LL (number of service clubs), V (number of persons supervised), W (months in supervision), VV (ascendency trait), WW (responsibility trait). Using the stopping criteria discussed earlier, the stepwise forward and backward regression included 26 steps when A (performance speed rating) was used as the dependent variable and resulted in the summary table shown in Table 8. The final model included 10 significant predictor variables, including the performance quality rating. The resulting prediction equation is

Table 7
Williams AFB, FM Squadron Data Showing Statistical Distribution Parameters

Variable No.	Variable Name	Mean	Standard Deviation	Coefficient of Variation	Skewness	Kurtosis	Smallest Value	Largest Value	Smallest Std Score	Largest Std Score	Page	5
1	A	6.5467	2.1000	.3209	-.7979	3.3748	1.0000	10.0000	-2.6403	1.9438	2	
2	B	7.3067	2.0466	.2801	-1.1017	3.0140	1.0000	10.0000	-2.6403	1.9438		
3	C	3.0000	1.0000	.3333	-.5600	2.1067	1.0000	4.0000	-1.0000	1.0000		
4	D	2.0533	1.0615	.3720	-.7167	1.7184	1.0000	4.0000	-1.7459	1.0802		
5	E	3.0400	1.0324	.3396	-.6549	2.1469	1.0000	4.0000	-1.7459	1.9398		
6	F	2.8133	1.0093	.3588	-.6280	1.7433	1.0000	4.0000	-1.7966	1.1757		
7	G	2.7700	1.0885	.3944	-.3291	1.7744	1.0000	4.0000	-1.6166	1.1392		
8	H	1.2800	.4520	.3531	.9604	1.7084	1.0000	2.0000	-1.6166	1.5928		
9	I	67.6800	19.5239	.2811	-2.6797	9.3655	.0000	79.0000	-3.4358	1.4105		
10	J	4.5600	2.0549	.4506	-1.3340	3.4053	.0000	79.0000	-2.2191	1.1874		
11	K	63.2800	26.7993	.4267	-1.8063	4.7920	.0000	79.0000	-2.3438	1.5822		
12	L	65.5233	25.0579	.3821	-2.0834	4.7920	.0000	79.0000	-2.6169	1.5358		
13	M	8.8267	17.3708	.2146	2.7604	10.5650	.0000	99.0000	-2.6169	1.5358		
14	N	1.0133	.1853	.3802	1.3309	10.5650	.0000	99.0000	-2.6169	1.5358		
15	OP	1.4400	2.7700	.3267	-2.0339	7.6295	.0000	2.0000	-2.6299	2.5607		
16	P	4.9467	2.7700	.3267	-2.0339	7.6295	.0000	2.0000	-2.6299	2.5607		
17	Q	7.6533	1.6541	.2162	-3.2482	14.5545	.0000	12.0000	-4.0292	2.2884		
18	R	4.6267	1.3920	.2910	-2.4492	9.0589	.0000	7.0000	-3.3219	1.7040		
19	S	.9133	.7138	.3998	1.2409	3.3225	.0000	3.0000	-6.712	2.6119		
20	T	1.4800	2.4400	.3989	1.5668	4.0020	.0000	8.0000	-6.065	2.6717		
21	U	.6133	1.0767	.3555	1.8491	6.3485	.0000	5.0000	-5.596	4.0742		
22	V	1.0833	2.0319	.3914	2.2627	9.1939	.0000	11.0000	-5.315	6.3215		
23	W	5.3067	17.8214	.2730	4.2127	23.0175	.0000	99.0000	-1.2369	3.1882		
24	X	39.1333	31.6374	.2085	2.0800	7.0175	.0000	140.0000	-1.9919	2.2462		
25	Y	1.8800	1.9436	.3020	-2.7401	2.3191	.0000	4.0000	-1.8854	1.9363		
26	AA	16.3733	13.3454	.3352	.6886	2.7238	.0000	50.0000	-1.1973	2.0410		
27	AB	1.5000	10.6140	.8449	.5128	3.1721	.0000	300.0000	-3.3497	1.6570		
28	AC	3.6667	1.0946	.2985	-5.377	1.6606	.0000	5.0000	-1.4485	1.1048		
29	AD	2.8533	1.9431	.6810	-1.0372	4.5548	.0000	5.0000	-3.5175	1.4401		
30	AE	3.5333	1.0045	.2843	-1.3295	5.0788	.0000	5.0000	-3.7084	1.4403		
31	AF	3.4667	.9390	.2697	-1.5295	4.0788	.0000	32.0000	-2.3272	1.5289		
32	AG	21.0533	9.3905	.4436	-1.3304	3.6654	.0000	28.0000	-2.2644	1.5285		
33	AH	23.4467	10.6224	.4536	-1.8413	4.5505	.0000	28.0000	-2.2644	1.5285		
34	AI	21.3733	8.7300	.4087	-1.5541	4.3707	.0000	42.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
35	AJ	24.1067	10.2147	.4237	-1.7551	4.3707	.0000	31.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
36	AK	20.9733	9.6769	.4138	-1.6253	4.3707	.0000	31.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
37	AL	21.9467	9.2603	.4219	-1.6253	4.3707	.0000	31.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
38	AM	23.4267	9.4593	.4016	-1.6134	4.3707	.0000	31.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
39	AN	23.1467	9.9454	.4297	-1.6035	4.3707	.0000	31.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
40	AO	22.5467	9.5015	.4172	-1.6507	4.3707	.0000	31.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
41	AP	20.6133	8.0000	.3939	-1.151	4.3707	.0000	31.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
42	AQ	14.9133	11.5864	.3031	-2.167	1.3307	.0000	31.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
43	AR	18.0533	12.3778	.3211	-1.150	1.3307	.0000	31.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
44	AS	15.6667	11.0667	.3258	-1.4767	1.3307	.0000	31.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
45	AT	16.3333	6.5109	.4251	-1.4709	1.3307	.0000	31.0000	-2.3400	1.7517		
46	AU	.7733	2.2966	.3951	-1.244	3.3317	.0000	5.0000	-2.7729	2.5710		
47	AV	1.0667	2.2966	.3951	-1.244	3.3317	.0000	5.0000	-2.7729	2.5710		
48	AW	1.0667	2.2966	.3951	-1.244	3.3317	.0000	5.0000	-2.7729	2.5710		
49	AX	1.0667	2.2966	.3951	-1.244	3.3317	.0000	5.0000	-2.7729	2.5710		
50	AY	1.0667	2.2966	.3951	-1.244	3.3317	.0000	5.0000	-2.7729	2.5710		
51	AZ	7.0027	1.9691	.2812	-1.0408	3.7681	1.0000	10.0000	-3.0485	1.5222		

Table 8

BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, FM Squadron with Performance
Speed Rating A as the Dependent Variable

SUMMARY TABLE				DATE	PAGE	
STEP	ENTERED	VARIABLE	REMOVED	01JUN60	52	14
1	1					
2	2					
3	3					
4	4					
5	5					
6	6					
7	7					
8	8					
9	9					
10	10					
11	11					
12	12					
13	13					
14	14					
15	15					
16	16					
17	17					
18	18					
19	19					
20	20					
21	21					
22	22					
23	23					
24	24					
25	25					
26	26					
27	27					
28	28					
29	29					
30	30					
31	31					
32	32					
33	33					
34	34					
35	35					
36	36					
37	37					
38	38					
39	39					
40	40					
41	41					
42	42					
43	43					
44	44					
45	45					
46	46					
47	47					
48	48					
49	49					
50	50					
51	51					
52	52					
53	53					
54	54					
55	55					
56	56					
57	57					
58	58					
59	59					
60	60					
61	61					
62	62					
63	63					
64	64					
65	65					
66	66					
67	67					
68	68					
69	69					
70	70					
71	71					
72	72					
73	73					
74	74					
75	75					
76	76					
77	77					
78	78					
79	79					
80	80					
81	81					
82	82					
83	83					
84	84					
85	85					
86	86					
87	87					
88	88					
89	89					
90	90					
91	91					
92	92					
93	93					
94	94					
95	95					
96	96					
97	97					
98	98					
99	99					
100	100					

$$A = -0.669 + 0.608B + 0.358F + 1.107H - 1.151N + 0.148P + 0.382S + 0.025X \\ - 0.790Y + 0.003CC + 0.253EE \text{ [78\% prediction]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8848 and 78 percent of the variation in A is accounted for.

Table 9 shows similar results when B (performance quality rating) is the dependent variable. The final model included only 5 significant variables after processing through 22 steps. The resulting prediction equation is

$$B = 0.768 + 0.566A + 0.780C - 0.010L + 0.279R - 0.109V \text{ [76\% prediction]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8722 and 76 percent of the variation in B is accounted for.

Table 10 shows similar results when the transformed dependent variable $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ is used and A and B are deleted. After 29 steps, only 3 predictor variables remain and the resulting equation is

$$ZZ = 1.599 + 1.300E + 0.219P + 0.009X \text{ [65\% prediction]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8077 and 65 percent of the variation in ZZ is accounted for. Of course, if we accept a larger tolerance relative to the partial correlations, and more predictor variables, more of the variation in ZZ can be accounted for. For example, after 18 steps, there are 14 predictor variables which account for 78 percent of the variation in ZZ. At that point the equation is

$$ZZ = 1.856 + 0.936E + 0.336G - 0.418H + 0.139J - 0.012L + 0.187P + 0.214S \\ - 0.340U + 0.017X - 0.340AA + 0.377GG + 0.056II - 0.039PP \\ - 0.020SS \text{ [78\% prediction]}$$

It may be noted from the above that 11 more predictor variables (and the questionnaire data to support them) are needed to provide a 12 percent improvement in accountability. Further, multicollinearity may be present.

Although not included in this report, the prediction and residues tables in the computer reports show that when A is used as the dependent variable, only one time in 75 predictions evaluated did the number of standard deviations between actual and predicted exceed 3 and in only one other trial did it exceed 2. Thus the prediction capability is quite good. When B is used as the dependent variable, in 75 predictions the standard deviation between actual and predicted exceeded 3 once and exceeded 2 on three other trials. With ZZ as the dependent variable, in 75 trials the standard deviation between actual and predicted exceeded 3 once and 2 in four other trials.

Table 9
BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, FM Squadron with Performance
Quality Rating B as the Dependent Variable

SUMMARY TABLE		DATE	PAGE
STEP NO.	VARIABLE REMOVED		
1	ENTERED		
2	1 A		
3	1 C		
4	16 A		
5	18 A		
6	22 A		
7	10 J		
8	21 U		
9	19 S		
10	23 G		
11	13 H		
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			

Table 10

BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, FM Squadron with Transformed
Variable $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ as the Dependent Variable

YOUNG:MUP2R		DATE 022580		PAGE	54	16
STEP	NO.	SUMMARY TABLE	VARIABLE	ENTERED	REMOVED	
1	1	ENTERED				
2	2	15 E				
3	3	14 P				
4	4	18 M				
5	5	3 C				
6	6	21 U				
7	7	12 L				
8	8	24 K				
9	9	10 J				
10	10	14 S				
11	11	29 DD				
12	12	7 G				
13	13	39 H				
14	14	41 PP				
15	15	24 AA				
16	16	32 GG				
17	17	19 S				
18	18					
19	19					
20	20					
21	21					
22	22					
23	23					
24	24					
25	25					
26	26					
27	27					
28	28					
29	29					
30	30					
31	31					
32	32					
33	33					
34	34					
35	35					
36	36					
37	37					
38	38					
39	39					
40	40					
41	41					
42	42					
43	43					
44	44					
45	45					
46	46					
47	47					
48	48					
49	49					
50	50					
51	51					
52	52					
53	53					
54	54					
55	55					
56	56					
57	57					
58	58					
59	59					
60	60					
61	61					
62	62					
63	63					
64	64					
65	65					
66	66					
67	67					
68	68					
69	69					
70	70					
71	71					
72	72					
73	73					
74	74					
75	75					
76	76					
77	77					
78	78					
79	79					
80	80					
81	81					
82	82					
83	83					
84	84					
85	85					
86	86					
87	87					
88	88					
89	89					
90	90					
91	91					
92	92					
93	93					
94	94					
95	95					
96	96					
97	97					
98	98					
99	99					
100	100					
101	101					
102	102					
103	103					
104	104					
105	105					
106	106					
107	107					
108	108					
109	109					
110	110					
111	111					
112	112					
113	113					
114	114					
115	115					
116	116					
117	117					
118	118					
119	119					
120	120					
121	121					
122	122					
123	123					
124	124					
125	125					
126	126					
127	127					
128	128					
129	129					
130	130					
131	131					
132	132					
133	133					
134	134					
135	135					
136	136					
137	137					
138	138					
139	139					
140	140					
141	141					
142	142					
143	143					
144	144					
145	145					
146	146					
147	147					
148	148					
149	149					
150	150					
151	151					
152	152					
153	153					
154	154					
155	155					
156	156					
157	157					
158	158					
159	159					
160	160					
161	161					
162	162					
163	163					
164	164					
165	165					
166	166					
167	167					
168	168					
169	169					
170	170					
171	171					
172	172					
173	173					
174	174					
175	175					
176	176					
177	177					
178	178					
179	179					
180	180					
181	181					
182	182					
183	183					
184	184					
185	185					
186	186					
187	187					
188	188					
189	189					
190	190					
191	191					
192	192					
193	193					
194	194					
195	195					
196	196					
197	197					
198	198					
199	199					
200	200					
201	201					
202	202					
203	203					
204	204					
205	205					
206	206					
207	207					
208	208					
209	209					
210	210					
211	211					
212	212					
213	213					
214	214					
215	215					
216	216					
217	217					
218	218					
219	219					
220	220					
221	221					
222	222					
223	223					
224	224					
225	225					
226	226					
227	227					
228	228					
229	229					
230	230					
231	231					
232	232					
233	233					
234	234					
235	235					
236	236					
237	237					
238	238					
239	239					
240	240					
241	241					
242	242					
243	243					
244	244					
245	245					
246	246					
247	247					
248	248					
249	249					
250	250					
251	251					
252	252					
253	253					
254	254					
255	255					
256	256					
257	257					
258	258					
259	259					
260	260					
261	261					
262	262					
263	263					
264	264					
265	265					
266	266					
267	267					
268	268					
269	269					
270	270					
271	271					
272	272					
273	273					
274	274					
275	275					
276	276					
277	277					
278	278					
279	279					
280	280					
281	281					
282	282					
283	283					
284	284					
285	285					
286	286					
287	287					
288	288					
289	289					
290	290					
291	291					
292	292					

OMS Results. For the Organizational Maintenance Squadron at Williams AFB, data was collected from 18 supervisors and for 70 technicians. Thirty-two of the technicians worked day shift, 27 worked swing shift, and 11 worked mid-shift; 40 of the technician respondees were female. All were military. Twenty of the technician respondees supervised others in some capacity. Four of the technicians evaluated by their supervisors were "no-shows" for the technician survey. The computer output from the FORTRAN data processing program is provided in Appendix F.

OMS Statistical Results. Table 11 shows the BMDP2R data after processing for statistical distribution properties. It may be noted that the mean speed of performance rating, across the squadron, is 6.7714 with a standard deviation of 1.8971. This may be compared with parallel figures of 6.5467 and 2.1008 for the FMS. For quality of performance for OMS the values were 7.3143 (mean) and 1.8537 (standard deviation). Comparable figures for the FMS were 7.3067 and 2.0466. Coefficients of variation were high for some of the same variables as for FMS. When A was used as the dependent variable, the stepwise regression involved 30 steps and resulted in 8 significant predictor variables. The resulting prediction equation is

$$A = -1.846 + 0.547B + 0.388F + 0.256Q - 0.345R - 0.389LL + 0.784FF \\ + 0.112LL - 0.089QQ \text{ [72\% prediction]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8479 and 72 percent of the variation in A is accounted for. The summary is provided in Table 12.

Table 13 shows similar results when B is the dependent variable. The final model includes 15 predictor variables after 29 steps. The resulting equation is

$$B = 0.811 + 0.283A + 0.655D + 0.747F - 0.468G + 0.569J - 1.266N \\ + 0.519\cancel{O} - 0.137P - 0.371R - 0.007X + 0.278EE + 0.422GG \\ - 0.081PP + 0.132UU + 0.152XX \text{ [81\% prediction]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8983 and 81 percent of the variation in B is accounted for.

Table 14 shows results when the transformed dependent variable $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ is utilized. Stopping after 27 steps the multiple regression model gives 11 predictor variables and results in the following equation:

$$ZZ = 1.142 + 0.364D + 0.727F + 0.815J - 1.680N - 0.405R - 0.282AA \\ + 0.268EE + 0.723GG - 0.048II - 0.047PP + 0.133X \text{ [78\% prediction]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8846 and 78 percent of the variation in ZZ is accounted for.

Computer program prediction tables show that when A is used as the dependent variable, no trials err by 3 or more standard deviations, three trials err by 2 standard deviations. With B as the dependent variable, the same results are obtained. With ZZ as the dependent variable, in only two cases do the prediction errors approach two standard deviations.

Williams AFB Overall Results. The goal of this research study is to provide a measurement instrument which will model performance effectiveness within an Air Force squadron. Performance is a combination of rate of work and accuracy of work. For the peacetime Air Force, the weightings of 40% on speed and 60% on quality seem reasonable. Therefore, the model which predicts ZZ ($0.4A + 0.6B$) seems most useful.

Similarities and differences may be observed for the ZZ prediction models for the FMS vs. OMS at a 78% level of accountability:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{FMS: } ZZ = & 1.856 + 0.936E + 0.336G - 0.418H + 0.139J - 0.012L + 0.187P \\ & + 0.214S - 0.340U + 0.017X - 0.340AA + 0.377GG + 0.056II \\ & - 0.039PP - 0.020SS \text{ [78\% prediction]}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{OMS: } ZZ = & 1.142 + 0.364D + 0.727F + 0.815J - 1.680N - 0.405R - 0.282AA \\ & 0.268EE + 0.723GG + 0.048II - 0.047PP + 0.133XX \text{ [78\% prediction]}\end{aligned}$$

Variables J, AA, GG, II and PP are common between FMS and OMS. However, several factors which surfaced as significant for FMS are different from those which surfaced for OMS. Table 15 lists the factors which are involved for each squadron.

It is also of interest to note what factors for OMS would provide approximately a 65 percent prediction level (Multiple R^2), similar to the 3 factor FMS model. This reduced equation, obtained at step 5 for the OMS data, provides the prediction equation

$$ZZ = -0.187 + 0.907F + 0.864J - 0.466R + 0.215EE + 0.633GG \text{ [67\% prediction]}$$

For the equation, the multiple R is 0.8163 and 67 percent of the variation in ZZ is accounted for. However, the Beta coefficients may be weak.

The results in Table 15, based on R^2 comparisons at approximately 78 percent accountability, show the significant Beta coefficients for the prediction equations, the mean values of the variables from the data collection, predicted values for ZZ from the equations and the actual mean value of ZZ based on supervisor evaluations across each squadron.

Table 11
Williams AFB, 0M Squadron Data Sharing Statistical Distribution Parameters

VARIABLE		DATE 010480		PAGE 5		2					
NO.	NAME	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION	SKENNESS	KURTOSIS	SMALLEST VALUE	LARGEST VALUE	STD SCORE	SMALLEST STD SCORE	LARGEST STD SCORE
1	A	6.7714	1.8971	.2802	-.8931	3.9124	1.0000	10.0000	-2.0422	1.2018	1.2018
2	B	7.3143	1.8537	.2534	-.9145	3.1840	1.0000	10.0000	-2.0469	1.4489	1.4489
3	C	3.0000	.9927	.3309	-.6133	2.2358	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0147	1.0073	1.0073
4	D	3.1143	1.0150	.3259	-.8809	2.5828	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0030	1.0073	1.0073
5	E	2.8857	.9409	.3261	-.7463	2.3125	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
6	F	3.0424	1.0417	.3423	-.5113	2.3164	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
7	G	2.7286	1.2049	.4409	-.5124	1.8555	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
8	H	1.7000	.7243	.4290	-.5124	1.8555	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
9	I	74.2571	13.2432	.1783	-5.1035	28.9820	1.0000	79.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
10	J	76.8424	2.8584	.0371	-1.6982	49.9749	1.0000	79.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
11	K	77.1571	2.8673	.0372	-6.4355	50.9889	1.0000	79.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
12	L	6.7424	.9427	.14574	-1.7288	5.9644	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
13	M	6.9424	.9427	.14574	-1.7288	5.9644	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
14	N	1.8486	.7014	.3816	-.3734	15.1192	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
15	O	3.2871	2.4175	.7175	-.2405	2.0035	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
16	P	3.2871	1.2098	.3515	-.39912	28.9153	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
17	Q	5.0571	.8493	.1679	-1.2253	3.9779	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
18	R	1.6286	.6263	.3878	1.3070	4.1775	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
19	S	1.5424	.8074	.5190	1.6139	4.1775	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
20	T	.8957	1.7156	1.9370	1.7398	7.1256	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
21	U	2.7114	4.8573	2.2369	2.3765	7.1256	1.0000	4.0000	-2.0042	1.0073	1.0073
22	V	93.9286	53.6193	.5739	.7092	2.7316	1.0000	200.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
23	W	2.7114	.9373	.3418	.2353	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
24	X	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
25	Y	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
26	AA	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
27	AB	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
28	AC	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
29	AD	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
30	AE	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
31	AF	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
32	AG	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
33	AH	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
34	AI	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
35	AJ	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
36	AK	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
37	AL	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
38	AM	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
39	AN	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
40	AO	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
41	AP	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
42	AQ	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
43	AR	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
44	AS	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
45	AT	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
46	AV	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
47	AW	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
48	AX	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
49	AY	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229
50	AZ	14.2571	1.0261	.0706	.1401	2.7316	1.0000	4.0000	-1.8229	1.8229	1.8229

BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, OM Squadron with Performance Speed Rating A as the Dependent Variable

40

Table 13

BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, OM Squadron with Performance
Quality Rating B as the Dependent Variable

SUMMARY TABLE		DATE 031880		PAGE 54		16	
STEP NO.	ENTERED	VARIABLE	REMOVED	F-TO-REMOVED	NUMBER OF VARIABLES INCLUDED		
1	1	A			1		
2	10	J			2		
3	5	E			3		
4	24	X			4		
5	21	U			5		
6	30	EE			6		
7	32	GG			7		
8	31	FF			8		
9	49	PP			9		
10	16	G			10		
11	11				11		
12	12				12		
13	4	F			13		
14	10	R			14		
15	15	O			15		
16	14	N			16		
17	23	M			17		
18	41	PP			18		
19	46	UU			19		
20	37	LL			20		
21	38	MM			21		
22	33	MM			22		
23	31	FF			23		
24	21	UU			24		
25	38	MM			25		
26	37	LL			26		
27	36	KK			27		
28	23	A			28		
29					29		
30					30		
31					31		
32					32		
33					33		
34					34		
35					35		
36					36		
37					37		
38					38		
39					39		
40					40		
41					41		
42					42		
43					43		
44					44		
45					45		
46					46		
47					47		
48					48		
49					49		
50					50		
51					51		
52					52		
53					53		
54					54		
55					55		
56					56		
57					57		
58					58		
59					59		
60					60		
61					61		
62					62		
63					63		
64					64		
65					65		
66					66		
67					67		
68					68		
69					69		
70					70		
71					71		
72					72		
73					73		
74					74		
75					75		
76					76		
77					77		
78					78		
79					79		
80					80		
81					81		
82					82		
83					83		
84					84		
85					85		
86					86		
87					87		
88					88		
89					89		
90					90		
91					91		
92					92		
93					93		
94					94		
95					95		
96					96		
97					97		
98					98		
99					99		
100					100		

BMDP2R Summary for Williams AFB, OM Squadron with Transformed Variable ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B as the Dependent Variable

42

Table 15

Comparison of Multiple Regression Equations for Williams AFB,
Organizational Maintenance and Field Maintenance Squadrons
(Compared at R^2 Level of Approximately 78%,
Dependent Variable is ZZ)

Factor	FMS			OMS		
	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.
1. D - Persistence				+0.364	3.114	1.134
*2. E - Prof. Identification	+0.936	3.040	2.845			
3. F - Organ. Identification				+0.727	3.043	2.212
4. G - Self Starter Trait	+0.336	2.760	0.927			
5. H - Work Shift (performance lower in swing and mid shifts)	-0.418	1.280	-0.535			
6. J - Skill Level	+0.139	4.560	0.634	+0.815	4.857	3.959
7. L - Current Equipment Assignment Year	-0.012	65.573	-0.787			
8. N - Sex (performance lower for male)				-1.680	0.943	-1.584
*9. P - Rank	+0.187	4.947	0.925			
10. R - Days Between Breaks (performance lower with longer work weeks)				-.405	5.057	-2.048
11. S - No. of Additional Duties	+0.214	0.613	0.131			
12. U - No. of Clubs	-0.340	0.613	-0.208			
*13. X - Weight Handled	+0.017	39.133	0.665			
14. AA - Clearance for Remove/Replace of Components	-0.340	2.467	-0.839	-0.282	2.929	-0.826
15. EE - Quality of Test Equip.				+0.268	1.143	0.306
16. GG - Technician Skill	+0.377	3.467	1.307	0.723	3.857	2.789
17. II - Homogeneity of Group Attitude	+0.056	23.947	1.341	+0.048	26.971	1.295
18. PP - Organizational Conflict	-0.039	22.547	-0.879	-0.047	22.200	-1.043
19. SS - Satisfaction with Pay and Benefits	-0.020	18.843	-0.377			
20. XX - Emotional Stability				+0.133	-1.786	-0.238
ZZ Intercept			<u>1.856</u>			<u>1.142</u>
Predicted Mean Performance Level ZZ for Squadron			7.006			7.098
Actual Mean Performance Level ZZ for Squadron (Based on Supervisor Evaluations)			7.003			7.097

*Present in FMS final 3 factor model.

Luke Air Force Base. For the Component Repair Squadron, data was collected from 12 supervisors and for 58 technicians. Thirty of the technicians worked day shift and 28 worked swing shift, 8 of the technician respondees were female, 3 of the respondees were civilians, 17 of the technician respondees supervised others in some capacity. Five of the technicians evaluated by their supervisors were "no-shows" for the technician survey. The computer output from the FORTRAN data processing program is provided in Appendix G.

CRS Statistical Results. Table 16 shows the CRS data after processing by the BMDP package for statistical distributions properties. The mean speed of performance rating by supervisors, across the squadron, is 7.0508 with a standard deviation of 2.4735. The mean quality of performance rating is 7.8136 with a mean of 2.3229. High coefficients of variation are noted for LL (number of clubs), W (months of supervision) and WW (responsibility trait). Using the same stepwise stopping criteria as for the Williams AFB data, the stepwise regression included 13 steps when variable A (performance speed rating) was used as the dependent variable, resulting in the summary table shown in Table 17. The final most efficient model includes only 3 predictor variables and results in the following prediction equation:

$$A = -0.442 + 0.481B + 0.201V + 1.002GG \text{ [70\% accountability]}$$

Multiple R for the above equation is 0.8338 and 70 percent of the variation in A is accounted for.

A maximum R of .8691, with 76 percent explanation, is obtained with an 8 factor model after 8 steps.

$$A = -1.104 + 0.269B + 0.510F - 0.337U + 0.138V + 0.249AA \\ - 0.004CC + 1.145GG - 0.131XX \text{ [76\% accountability]}$$

Table 18 shows similar results when B (quality performance rating) is used as the dependent variable. The efficient model includes 7 variables after 31 steps, resulting in the equation

$$B = 1.014 + 0.266A + 0.623C + 0.590D - 0.039K - 0.960N + 3.655\cancel{O} \\ + 0.359DD \text{ [77\% accountability]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8747 and 77 percent of the variation in B is accounted for.

Table 19 shows the results when the transformed variable $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ is used as the dependent variable and A and B are deleted. The model stops iteration only after 42 steps and includes 18 variables as indicated in the summary. The prediction model is

Table 16

Luke AFB, 405th CR Squadron Data Showing Statistical Distribution Properties

VARIABLE		DATE 020480		PAGE 5		2				
NO.	NAME	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION	SKEWNESS	KURTOSIS	SMALLEST VALUE	LARGEST VALUE	SMALLEST STD SCORE	LARGEST STD SCORE
1	A	7.0500	2.4735	.3509	-1.7674	2.8515	.0000	10.0000	-3.8504	1.1923
2	B	7.0116	2.3277	.3353	-1.3274	4.5466	.0000	10.0000	-3.3638	1.1913
3	C	3.2712	1.0477	.3203	-1.3408	3.8023	.0000	4.0000	-3.1224	.6957
4	D	3.3412	1.0742	.3188	-1.3976	3.4703	.8888	4.8888	-3.2683	.7181
5	E	3.2542	1.0102	.3104	-1.3008	3.7105	.0000	4.0000	-3.2215	.7383
6	F	2.9831	1.2105	.4039	-1.8283	2.0470	.0000	4.0000	-3.4644	.8401
7	G	1.4237	.5633	.3957	-2.2737	2.0467	.0000	7.0000	-3.5273	1.0229
8	H	4.7258	23.1775	.3467	-2.3937	7.0454	.0000	7.0000	-3.8824	.7371
9	I	4.4237	23.1741	.3875	-1.3485	4.7154	.0000	7.0000	-3.5808	1.0330
10	J	4.1864	26.7237	.4038	-1.9484	5.1307	.0000	7.0000	-3.4767	.7795
11	K	43.3220	30.5865	.7030	-1.5662	3.4722	.0000	79.0000	-2.0703	.7728
12	L	5.3559	9.1119	1.7013	-1.8473	5.6243	.0000	37.0000	-3.5878	.7728
13	M	.7427	.4241	1.5626	-1.2038	2.4405	.0000	1.0000	-1.7776	.5530
14	N	.8984	.3048	.3394	-2.5689	7.6795	.0000	1.0000	-1.9468	.2334
15	O	3.0169	2.0719	.6868	-1.0068	3.3944	.0000	8.0000	-1.4561	.2051
16	P	7.1889	7.4698	.3712	-2.4600	7.7455	.0000	10.0000	-2.9132	1.1905
17	Q	4.3559	1.6889	.3712	-2.2737	6.2639	.0000	5.0000	-2.6937	.7744
18	R	.3559	.6889	.3712	1.9155	8.0000	.0000	3.0000	-5.1677	.3381
19	S	.8475	1.9371	.3555	3.4504	8.7799	.0000	8.0000	-4.3755	.3381
20	T	.2881	.7204	2.5003	3.0630	13.7002	.0000	4.0000	-4.0000	.5152
21	U	1.1695	2.4223	2.0712	3.3901	18.4510	.0000	15.0000	-3.3246	.5152
22	V	4.0987	15.0890	3.6850	4.6486	27.1181	.0000	20.0000	-1.6000	.2344
23	W	8.0932	50.5817	.6250	.3342	3.3191	.0000	4.0000	-1.5110	.2344
24	X	2.0500	1.1573	.6017	-1.0583	1.7551	.0000	4.0000	-1.6619	1.1419
25	Y	2.0000	1.2334	.6017	-1.0583	1.7551	.0000	4.0000	-1.6619	1.1419
26	AA	24.5693	19.3607	.7290	1.2745	3.3718	.0000	50.0000	-1.4302	1.1419
27	BB	3.7797	1.9125	.5840	-2.2727	1.4205	.0000	30.0000	-1.4534	1.1419
28	CC	3.0847	1.1724	.3799	-3.7794	1.6202	.0000	5.0000	-2.7018	1.1419
29	DD	3.9322	1.1503	.3255	-3.3471	2.4844	.0000	5.0000	-2.0353	1.1419
30	EE	3.4915	8.6548	.4075	-1.5378	4.5444	.0000	35.0000	-2.4539	1.1419
31	FF	21.7288	10.6677	.4075	-1.6668	4.7415	.0000	40.0000	-2.5800	1.1419
32	GG	22.5743	8.6190	.3816	-1.8951	5.1743	.0000	31.0000	-2.5235	1.1419
33	HH	22.4374	9.4126	.3835	-1.9779	5.5443	.0000	32.0000	-2.5074	1.1419
34	II	22.5424	9.4449	.3963	-1.7262	4.8214	.0000	33.0000	-2.5235	1.1419
35	JJ	22.7350	9.4449	.4277	-1.7262	4.8214	.0000	33.0000	-2.5074	1.1419
36	KK	22.0439	9.4449	.4113	-1.5907	4.4503	.0000	37.0000	-2.4435	1.1419
37	LL	22.0439	8.5234	.4059	-1.4325	3.7447	.0000	30.0000	-2.4435	1.1419
38	MM	22.0439	8.5234	.4125	-1.1725	3.7447	.0000	32.0000	-2.3713	1.1419
39	NN	20.7610	9.9739	.4815	-1.1227	3.3243	.0000	31.0000	-2.0768	1.0970
40	OO	25.4610	12.6570	.4937	-1.1580	3.1950	.0000	43.0000	-2.0255	.7383
41	PP	21.1017	11.1222	.5304	-1.5510	2.6572	.0000	39.0000	-1.8854	1.1389
42	QQ	15.7288	6.0119	.3823	-2.0339	5.6039	.0000	20.0000	-2.6154	.7102
43	RR	-1.0676	2.1243	.3423	.0022	3.0030	.0000	4.0000	-3.3218	.2051
44	SS	-1.5573	1.0447	.3710	-3.7485	3.4075	.0000	5.0000	-2.7719	.2051
45	TT	-1.0717	2.1445	.3543	.3543	2.2520	-1.0000	6.0000	-1.5221	.2051
46	UU	1.7117	1.1416	1.0407	.3543	2.2520	-1.0000	6.0000	-1.5221	.2051
47	VV	2.0000	2.0000	.2674	-2.0000	3.6161	1.0000	10.0000	-3.3117	1.1785

Table 17

BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th CR Squadron with Performance
Speed Rating A as the Dependent Variable

YUUNHN,BMDP2R		DATE 020480		PAGE 34	11		
SUMMARY STEP NO.	TABLE ENTERED	VARIABLE REMOVED	MULTIPLE R ²	INCREASE IN RSSQ	F-TO- ENTER	F-TO- REMOVE	NUMBER OF VARIABLES INCLUDED
1	2 B		.7109	.5342	65.3470		1
2	22 GG		.8116	.1245	20.4271		2
3	22 V		.8338	.0365	6.5952		3
4	20 F		.8412	.0124	2.2808		4
5	20 CC		.8490	.0131	2.4729		5
6	49 XX		.8559	.0119	2.3155		6
7	24 AA		.8637	.0134	2.6900		7
8	21 U		.8637	.0094	1.9180		8
9		21 U	.8637	.0094		1.9180	7
10		26 AA	.8559	.0134		2.6900	6
11		49 XX	.8490	.0119		2.3155	5
12		20 CC	.8412	.0131		2.4729	4
13		22 V	.8338	.0124		2.2808	3

Table 18
BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th CR Squadron with Performance
Quality Rating B as the Dependent Variable

SUMMARY TABLE		DATE 020480		PAGE 57		14	
STEP NO.	VARIABLE ENTERED	VARIABLE REMOVED	MULTIPLE R ²	INCREASE IN R ²	F-TO-ENTER	F-TO-REMOVE	NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES INCLUDED
1	A		.7309	.5342	65.3670		1
2	E		.8109	.6527	19.7912		2
3	C		.8232	.6777	12.225		3
4	O		.8370	.7006	9.5789		4
5	T		.8446	.7134	4.1332		5
6	I		.8527	.7271	2.3674		6
7	K		.8734	.7632	2.6075		7
8	D		.8784	.7681	7.7631		8
9	N		.8806	.7754	1.0715		9
10	O		.8880	.7886	1.5883		10
11	U		.8930	.7974	3.0027		11
12	W		.8974	.8054	2.0426		12
13	V		.9039	.8171	1.8766		13
14		20 I	.9039	.8171	2	.0027	14
15	G		.9066	.8219	1.2083		15
16	C		.9091	.8265	1.1829		16
17	Y		.9118	.8315	1.2578		17
18	L		.9150	.8372	1.4884		18
19	B		.9184	.8434	1.6199		19
20	M		.9230	.8520	2.3192		20
21		6	.9204	.8475		1.2037	21
22		7	.9174	.8416		1.5965	22
23		27 H	.9141	.8357		1.5764	23
24		28 M	.9119	.8307		1.3029	24
25		25 C	.9082	.8249		1.5008	25
26		15 L	.9050	.8191		1.4959	26
27		42 V	.9025	.8144		1.1818	27
28		23 W	.8949	.8008		3.4457	28
29		20 O	.8900	.7921		3.1133	29
30		34 I	.8821	.7781		3.2802	30
31			.8747	.7650		2.9431	31

Table 19

BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th CR Squadron with Transformed
Variable ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B as the Dependent Variable

SUMMARY TABLE		DATE 022180		PAGE 64	16
STEP NO.	ENTERED VARIABLE	REMOVED	F-TO-REMOVE	NUMBER OF VARIABLES INCLUDED	
1	4 D			1	
2	J2 56			2	
3	3 A			3	
4	24 CC			4	
5	24 AA			5	
6	12 L			6	
7	10 J			7	
8	11 K			8	
9	34 KA			9	
10	5 E			10	
11	44 MM			11	
12	17 Q			12	
13	14 P			13	
14		10 J	.0594	14	
15	14 M			15	
16	9 I			16	
17	42 59			17	
18		16 P	.0755	18	
19	21 U			19	
20	44 M			20	
21	30 EE			21	
22	13 M			22	
23	25 Y			23	
24	31 FF			24	
25	20 T			25	
26	43 RM			26	
27	34 11			27	
28	45 11			28	
29	45 11			29	
30	22 Y			30	
31	14 M			31	
32	44 55			32	
33	44 55			33	
34	44 55			34	
35	44 55			35	
36	44 55			36	
37	44 55			37	
38	44 55			38	
39	44 55			39	
40	44 55			40	
41	44 55			41	
42	44 55			42	

$$\begin{aligned} ZZ = & 2.369 + 0.805C - 0.088I - 0.031K + 0.048M + 1.382Q - 0.631R \\ & + 0.209T - 0.387U - 0.136V - 1.015Y + 1.181AA - 0.011CC + 0.483EE \\ & - 0.410FF + 0.754GG + 0.069II - 0.055RR + 0.278WW \text{ [92\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$

The multiple regression R for the above equation is 0.9566 and 92 percent of the variation in ZZ is accounted for.

Approximately 77 percent of the variation in ZZ can be accounted for by only 7 variables and the resulting prediction equation

$$\begin{aligned} ZZ = & -0.481 + 0.748C + 0.303D + 0.298J - 0.017L + 0.446AA \\ & - 0.005CC + 1.095GG \text{ [77\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$

At the 92% level of accountability for ZZ, 3 residuals varied by 2 standard deviations, none varied by as much as 3 standard deviations.

EMS Results. For the Electrical Maintenance Squadron, data was collected from 11 supervisors and for 51 technicians. 29 of the technicians worked day shift and 22 worked swing shift. Four of the technician respondees were female, all of the respondees were military, 18 of the technician respondees supervised others in some capacity. Three of the technicians evaluated by their supervisors were "no-shows" for the technician survey. The computer output from the FORTRAN data processing program is provided in Appendix H.

EMS Statistical Results. The mean speed of performance rating by supervisors, across the squadron, is 6.5769 with a standard deviation of 2.4443 as shown in Table 20. For the quality of performance ratings, the mean is 7.4038 with a standard deviation of 1.9328. When A (speed of performance) was used as the dependent variable, the BMDP program iterated through 43 steps and produced the following prediction equation with 17 variables:

$$\begin{aligned} A = & -0.112 + 0.343B + 0.475D - 1.076H + 17.035\emptyset - 1.680Q \\ & - 1.001S + 0.440T - 0.009X + 0.384AA + 0.958DD \\ & - 0.310EE - 0.895FF + 1.101GG - 0.252JJ + 0.146NN \\ & - 0.284WW - 0.316XX \text{ [90\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$

The multiple regression R for the above equation is 0.9476 and 90 percent of the variation in A is accounted for. Table 21 shows the summary results.

At an accountability level of approximately 77 percent, the resulting equation contains 10 predictor variables

Table 20
Luke AFB, 405th EM Squadron Data Showing Statistical Distribution Properties

VARIABLE		MEAN		STANDARD DEVIATION		COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION		SKEWNESS		KURTOSIS		SMALLEST VALUE		LARGEST VALUE		SMALLEST STD SCORE		LARGEST STD SCORE	
NO.	NAME																		
1	A	6.5769	2.4773	.3716	-.4153	5.2659	.0000	10.0000	10.0000	10.0000	10.0000	10.0000	10.0000	10.0000	10.0000	10.0000	10.0000	10.0000	10.0000
2	B	7.4038	1.9328	.2611	-.7994	2.9877	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
3	C	2.6000	1.2127	.4851	-.7941	2.3004	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
4	D	2.4154	1.3307	.5088	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
5	E	2.6154	1.2249	.4798	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
6	F	2.7885	1.2885	.4621	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
7	G	2.5577	1.2244	.4983	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
8	H	1.9038	1.5334	.3401	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
9	I	4.5385	1.4343	.3302	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
10	J	7.9808	24.8882	.3160	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
11	K	4.6711	26.6277	.3655	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
12	L	6.1923	13.6649	.3991	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
13	M	8.4622	13.3433	2.2038	3.8358	20.8653	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
14	N	.9231	.3433	.4304	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
15	U	2.0249	1.7870	.2915	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
16	P	7.4231	1.1814	.6215	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
17	Q	4.8077	1.8914	.2939	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
18	R	.8444	1.0258	.3408	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
19	S	2.0944	2.7559	1.1557	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
20	T	2.2500	2.1992	1.3099	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
21	V	1.4412	2.0923	2.3598	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
22	W	2.8442	2.1923	1.9543	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
23	X	9.9038	1.3208	1.7407	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
24	Y	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
25	Z	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
26	AA	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
27	AB	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
28	AC	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
29	AD	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
30	AE	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
31	AF	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
32	AG	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
33	AH	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
34	AI	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
35	AJ	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
36	AK	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
37	AL	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
38	AM	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
39	AN	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
40	AO	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
41	AP	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
42	AQ	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
43	AR	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
44	AS	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
45	AT	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
46	AU	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
47	AV	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
48	AW	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
49	AX	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
50	AY	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000
51	AZ	2.1923	1.3208	.8973	-.8991	2.7414	.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000	4.0000

Table 21

BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th EM Squadron with Performance
Speed Rating A as the Dependent Variable

SUMMARY TABLE				DATE 020480		PAGE 65	16	
SUP NO.	ENTERED	VARIABLE	REMOVED	MULTIPLE	INCREASE IN RSQ	F-TO-ENTER	F-TO-REMOVE	NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES INCLUDED
1	2	B		.404	.404	39.3440		1
2	4	AX		.536	.536	11.4147		2
3	4	D		.7853	.6166	.0705		3
4	5	M		.8190	.6709	.0529		4
5	5	E		.8135	.6747	.023		5
6	22	GG		.8748	.7170	.010		6
7	20	EE		.8550	.7110	.024		7
8	50	VV		.8836	.7259	.019		8
9	20	T		.8900	.7569	.0110		9
10	19	S		.8804	.7593	.013		10
11	11	K		.8894	.7693	.024		11
12	29	MM		.9031	.8156	.0260		12
13	29	DD		.9174	.8917	.0112		13
14	29	DD		.9235	.8529	.0002	.0563	14
15	3	C		.9234	.8526	.000		15
16	18	X		.9241	.8574	.005		16
17	24	A		.9284	.8629	.003		17
18	14	M		.9323	.8692	.003		18
19	12	L		.9357	.8756	.0081		19
20	44	SS		.9400	.8837	.0059		20
21	35	JJ		.9432	.8894	.007		21
22	47	FF		.9467	.8963	.0078		22
23	15	O		.9492	.9010	.0039		23
24	17	Q		.9533	.9147	.0022	.0585	24
25	43	FF		.9564	.9186	.002		25
26	21	U		.9602	.9220	.002		26
27	40	MM		.9601	.9218	.002	.0746	27
28	26	AA		.9628	.9270	.002		28
29	42	QQ		.9670	.9351	.0084	.0165	29
30	37	LL		.9670	.9351	.000		30
31	33	MM		.9709	.9396	.0035		31
32	14	M		.9707	.9427	.0040	.2006	32
33	21	U		.9700	.9409	.0013	.5710	33
34	18	M		.9733	.9398	.001	.5048	34
35	37	LL		.9775	.9473	.002	1.9491	35
36	42	QQ		.9801	.9527	.008	3.6689	36
37	12	L		.9871	.9617	.0037	2.3964	37
38	43	MM		.9922	.9697	.0093	2.2663	38
39	44	SS		.9976	.9799	.008	3.5394	39
40							3.0992	40

$$A = -0.563 + 0.751B + 0.750D - 0.360E - 1.128H - 0.521S \\ + 0.266T - 0.192EE + 0.711GG - 0.379XX - 0.245YY \text{ [77\% accountability]}$$

Table 22 shows the results when B (performance quality) is used as the dependent variable. After 37 iterations the resulting model contains 13 variables, with the prediction equation as

$$B = 0.646 + 0.188A + 0.651E + 2.376H + 0.409P + 0.115T - 0.121X \\ - 0.288Y - 0.012CC + 1.290DD + 0.213HH - 0.081II \\ - 0.177JJ - 0.269WW \text{ [85\% accountability]}$$

The equation provides a multiple R of 0.9225 and 85 percent of the variation in B is accounted for.

At an accountability level of approximately 77 percent, 11 variables are present in the prediction equation. Thus the inclusion of only two additional variables in this case increases the accountability from 77 to 85 percent.

Table 23 shows the results when the transformed variable $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ is used as the dependent variable. After 26 steps in the multiple regression program, the prediction equation contains 10 variables.

$$ZZ = 1.173 + 0.939H + 2.682\emptyset + 0.383P - 0.338R - 0.825S + 0.332T \\ + 1.101GG - 0.145II + 0.193UU + 0.324VV \text{ [70\% accountability]}$$

The multiple R for the above equation is 0.8363 and 70 percent of the variation in ZZ is accounted for.

To expand the accountability to approximately 77 percent requires the 14 variables shown below:

$$ZZ = 0.944 + 0.933H + 3.401\emptyset + 0.324P - 0.365R - 0.705S + 0.255T \\ - 0.624U + 0.106W + 0.299AA + 1.016GG - 0.176II + 0.070QQ \\ + 0.114UU + 0.267VV \text{ [77\% accountability]}$$

Examination of the predicted values and residuals shows only one residual with a standard deviation of 2, none with 3.

AGS Results. For the Aircraft Generation Squadron, data was collected from 11 supervisors and for 41 technicians. Twenty-three of the technicians worked day shift and 18 worked swing shift. Five of the technician respondents were female. All of the technicians were military. Nine of the technician respondents supervised others in some capacity. Three of the technicians evaluated by their

Table 22

ТУУННН, ВМУР 2R

Table 23

BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th EM Squadron with Transformed
Variable $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ as the Dependent Variable

YOUNHM-BMDP2R		DATE 022580	PAGE 52	14		
SUMMARY TABLE		ENTERED	VARIABLE REMOVED		F-T-O-REMOVE	NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES INCLUDED
STEP NO.						
1	32 GG					1
2	17 PV					2
3	14 PV					3
4	20 Y					4
5	19 S					5
6	24 AA					6
7	34 II					7
8	42 QO					8
9	11 K					9
10	18 R					10
11	15 O					11
12	23 W					12
13	8 M					13
14	37 JJ					14
15	44 UU					15
16	35 JJ					16
17	39 NN					17
18	39 NN	11 K			.0254	16
19	37 LL	39 NN			1.0154	15
20	21 UU	37 LL			2.1621	14
21	23 JJ	42 QO			3.4789	13
22	24 AA	21 UU			1.9052	12
23	25 JJ	24 AA			3.1365	11
24		25 JJ			2.5289	10
25		23 JJ			2.9085	10

supervisors were "no-shows" for the maintenance technician survey. The computer output from the FORTRAN data processing program is in Appendix I.

AGS Statistical Results. Statistical distributions are shown in Table 24. Table 25 shows the results with A as the dependent variable. The program stopped after 48 steps with a model containing 40 of the 49 possible dependent variables. Only variables F, H, K, L, M, P, AA, BB and WW did not enter the prediction equation, the equation providing a perfect ($R = 1.000$) prediction of A.

With only 3 variables, the multiple R is 0.9003 and 81 percent of the variation in A is accounted for. This equation is

$$A = -0.899 + 0.765B + 2.690\emptyset - 0.105W \text{ [81\% accountability]}$$

By adding variables N, S, V, XX and YY, a 90 percent accountability for A is obtained.

$$A = -0.113 + 0.703B - 1.115N + 3.493\emptyset - 0.625S + 0.755V \\ - 0.188W - 0.113XX - 0.228YY \text{ [90\% accountability]}$$

With B as the dependent variable, the BMDP program iterates through 43 steps and produces a prediction equation containing 23 variables, while giving an R of 0.9970 and a 99.4% accountability for B (Table 26).

With only 4 variables, an accountability of approximately 80% is obtained.

$$B = 1.785 + 0.851A + 0.515E - 0.031L + 0.104W \text{ [80\% accountability]}$$

By adding variables $\emptyset\emptyset$, SS, V and J, an accountability of approximately 90 percent is obtained.

$$B = 1.065 + 0.795A + 0.708E + 0.496J - 0.069L - 0.390V \\ + 0.151W + 0.168\emptyset\emptyset - 0.111SS \text{ [90\% accountability]}$$

In Table 27, results are shown when transformed variable $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ is used as the dependent variable. After 30 stepwise iterations, the resulting prediction equation contains 12 predictor variables:

$$ZZ = -0.044 + 1.458C + 0.795D - 1.294E + 0.848J - 1.520N \\ - 0.535U - 0.546AA + 0.737DD + 0.440EE + 0.179\emptyset\emptyset \\ - 0.321RR + 0.105TT \text{ [90\% accountability]}$$

Table 24

Luke AFB, 405th AG Squadron Data Showing Statistical Distribution Properties

YUUNHH-HRUP2H

DATE 020480

PAGE

5

2

NO.	VARIABLE	MEAN	STANDARD DEV	COEFFICIENT OF VARIATION	SKELWNESS	KURTOSIS	SMALLEST VALUE	LARGEST VALUE	SMALLEST STD SCORE	LARGEST STD SCORE
1	A	6.6903	2.4243	3.324	-1.9090	3.4701	.0000	10.0000	-2.7597	1.3451
2	B	7.0952	2.4243	3.324	-1.1448	3.7130	.0000	10.0000	-2.7597	1.3451
3	C	3.0852	1.1943	3.365	-1.0405	2.4953	.0000	4.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
4	D	2.5434	1.0809	3.341	-1.8135	3.7153	.0000	4.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
5	E	2.8333	1.0809	3.341	-1.6970	2.5640	.0000	4.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
6	F	2.7113	1.0809	3.341	-1.6970	2.5640	.0000	4.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
7	G	1.4056	1.2155	3.376	-1.7722	1.8252	.0000	4.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
8	H	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
9	I	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
10	J	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
11	K	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
12	L	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
13	M	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
14	N	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
15	O	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
16	P	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
17	Q	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
18	R	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
19	S	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
20	T	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
21	U	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
22	V	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
23	W	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
24	X	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
25	Y	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
26	Z	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
27	AA	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
28	AB	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
29	AC	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
30	AD	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
31	AE	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
32	AF	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
33	AG	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
34	AH	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
35	AI	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
36	AJ	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
37	AK	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
38	AL	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
39	AM	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
40	AN	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
41	AO	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
42	AP	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
43	AQ	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
44	AR	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
45	AS	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
46	AT	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
47	AU	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
48	AV	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
49	AW	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
50	AX	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
51	AY	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812
52	AZ	4.3810	2.3603	3.376	-2.2357	6.7440	.0000	79.0000	-2.7064	1.7812

Table 25

BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th AG Squadron with Performance
Speed Rating A as the Dependent Variable

SUMMARY TABLE				DATE 020480		PAGE 76		16	
STEP NO.	ENTRANT	VARIABLE	REMOVED	MULTIPLE NSQ	INCREASE IN NSQ	F-TU- ENTER	F-TU- REMOVE	NUMBER OF VARIABLES INCLUDED	
1	2 B			7.801	.6086	62.1891		1	
2	23 W			8.403	.7062	12.9545		2	
3	15 O			9.003	.1043	20.9210		3	
4	22 V			9.207	.0372	9.0381		4	
5	14 N			9.280	.8412	3.5125		5	
6	19 S			9.261	.8763	4.2541		6	
7	50 YY			9.225	.0150	3.6428		7	
8	49 AA			9.459	.0065	2.0264		8	
9	3 C			9.497	.0072	2.3644		9	
10	34 JJ			9.538	.0077	2.6569		10	
11	35 JJ			9.586	.0092	3.3906		11	
12	39 MM			9.649	.0122	5.1243		12	
13	28 CC			9.679	.0059	2.6053		13	
14	42 W			9.715	.0069	3.3180		14	
15	4 D			9.747	.0062	3.2148		15	
16	30 EE			9.789	.0082	4.8819		16	
17	31 FF			9.809	.0041	2.5919		17	
18	34 MM			9.822	.0024	1.5920		18	
19	36 KK			9.833	.0021	1.3940		19	
20	43 RR			9.842	.0019	1.2929		20	
21	44 SS			9.853	.0021	3.7711		21	
22	41 PP			9.877	.0048	4.2301		22	
23	26 Y			9.902	.0049	3.5816		23	
24	24 X			9.919	.0034	5.4365	.0014	24	
25				9.940	.0041		.0484	25	
26				9.940	.0000			26	
27				9.940	.0000			27	
28				9.949	.0008	2.9417		28	
29				9.954	.0018	1.9472		29	
30				9.954	.0009	1.9405		30	
31				9.971	.0013	2.3109		31	
32				9.971	.0013	2.8259		32	
33				9.971	.0014	3.6618		33	
34				9.983	.0011	3.5248		34	
35				9.983	.0004	1.2885		35	
36				9.990	.0010	4.5113		36	
37				9.990	.0008	5.4120		37	
38				9.997	.0006	6.5350		38	
39				9.997	.0001	1.7846		39	
40				9.999	.0002	3.1558		40	
41				9.999	.0001	3.1043			
42				9.999	.0000		.0099		
43				9.999	.0001	4.0412			
44				9.999	.0000		.0423		
45				9.999	.0000				
46				9.999	.0001	19.9557			
47				9.999	.0000	41.6789			
48				9.999	.0000	11.4476			
49				9.999	.0000				
50				9.999	.0000				

Table 26

BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th AG Squadron with Performance
Quality Rating B as the Dependent Variable

YOUNMH-BMDP2R		DATE 020480	PAGE 45	16
SUMMARY STEP	TABLE VARIABLE	ENTERED	REMOVED	
1	A	7801		
2	B	8359		
3	C	8712		
4	D	8921		
5	E	9420		
6	F	9316		
7	G	9418		
8	H	9481		
9	I	9534		
10	J	9588		
11	K	9645		
12	L	9726		
13	M	9754		
14	N	9810		
15	O	9832		
16	P	9863		
17	Q	9893		
18	R	9919		
19	S	9934		
20	T	9934		
21	U	9934		
22	V	9934		
23	W	9934		
24	X	9934		
25	Y	9934		
26	Z	9934		
27	AA	9934		
28	AB	9934		
29	AC	9934		
30	AD	9934		
31	AE	9934		
32	AF	9934		
33	AG	9934		
34	AH	9934		
35	AI	9934		
36	AJ	9934		
37	AK	9934		
38	AL	9934		
39	AM	9934		
40	AN	9934		
41	AO	9934		
42	AP	9934		
43	AQ	9934		
44	AR	9934		
45	AS	9934		
46	AT	9934		
47	AU	9934		
48	AV	9934		
49	AW	9934		
50	AX	9934		
51	AY	9934		
52	AZ	9934		
53	BA	9934		
54	BB	9934		
55	BC	9934		
56	BD	9934		
57	BE	9934		
58	BF	9934		
59	BG	9934		
60	BH	9934		
61	BI	9934		
62	BJ	9934		
63	BK	9934		
64	BL	9934		
65	BM	9934		
66	BN	9934		
67	BO	9934		
68	BP	9934		
69	BQ	9934		
70	BR	9934		
71	BS	9934		
72	BT	9934		
73	BU	9934		
74	BV	9934		
75	BW	9934		
76	BX	9934		
77	BY	9934		
78	BZ	9934		
79	CA	9934		
80	CB	9934		
81	CC	9934		
82	CD	9934		
83	CE	9934		
84	CF	9934		
85	CG	9934		
86	CH	9934		
87	CI	9934		
88	CJ	9934		
89	CK	9934		
90	CL	9934		
91	CM	9934		
92	CN	9934		
93	CO	9934		
94	CP	9934		
95	CQ	9934		
96	CR	9934		
97	CS	9934		
98	CT	9934		
99	CU	9934		
100	CV	9934		
101	CW	9934		
102	CX	9934		
103	CY	9934		
104	CZ	9934		
105	DA	9934		
106	DB	9934		
107	DC	9934		
108	DD	9934		
109	DE	9934		
110	DF	9934		
111	DG	9934		
112	DH	9934		
113	DI	9934		
114	DJ	9934		
115	DK	9934		
116	DL	9934		
117	DM	9934		
118	DN	9934		
119	DO	9934		
120	DP	9934		
121	DQ	9934		
122	DR	9934		
123	DS	9934		
124	DT	9934		
125	DU	9934		
126	DV	9934		
127	DW	9934		
128	DX	9934		
129	DY	9934		
130	DZ	9934		
131	EA	9934		
132	EB	9934		
133	EC	9934		
134	ED	9934		
135	EE	9934		
136	EF	9934		
137	EG	9934		
138	EH	9934		
139	EI	9934		
140	EJ	9934		
141	EK	9934		
142	EL	9934		
143	EM	9934		
144	EN	9934		
145	EO	9934		
146	EP	9934		
147	EQ	9934		
148	ER	9934		
149	ES	9934		
150	ET	9934		
151	EU	9934		
152	EV	9934		
153	EW	9934		
154	EX	9934		
155	EY	9934		
156	EZ	9934		
157	FA	9934		
158	FB	9934		
159	FC	9934		
160	FD	9934		
161	FE	9934		
162	FF	9934		
163	FG	9934		
164	FH	9934		
165	FI	9934		
166	FJ	9934		
167	FK	9934		
168	FL	9934		
169	FM	9934		
170	FN	9934		
171	FO	9934		
172	FP	9934		
173	FQ	9934		
174	FR	9934		
175	FS	9934		
176	FT	9934		
177	FU	9934		
178	FV	9934		
179	FW	9934		
180	FX	9934		
181	FY	9934		
182	FZ	9934		
183	GA	9934		
184	GB	9934		
185	GC	9934		
186	GD	9934		
187	GE	9934		
188	GF	9934		
189	GG	9934		
190	GH	9934		
191	GI	9934		
192	GJ	9934		
193	GK	9934		
194	GL	9934		
195	GM	9934		
196	GN	9934		
197	GO	9934		
198	GP	9934		
199	GQ	9934		
200	GR	9934		
201	GS	9934		
202	GT	9934		
203	GU	9934		
204	GV	9934		
205	GW	9934		
206	GX	9934		
207	GY	9934		
208	GZ	9934		
209	HA	9934		
210	HB	9934		
211	HC	9934		
212	HD	9934		
213	HE	9934		
214	HF	9934		
215	HG	9934		
216	HH	9934		
217	HI	9934		
218	HJ	9934		
219	HK	9934		
220	HL	9934		
221	HM	9934		
222	HN	9934		
223	HO	9934		
224	HP	9934		
225	HQ	9934		
226	HR	9934		
227	HS	9934		
228	HT	9934		
229	HU	9934		
230	HV	9934		
231	HW	9934		
232	HX	9934		
233	HY	9934		
234	HZ	9934		
235	IA	9934		
236	IB	9934		
237	IC	9934		
238	ID	9934		
239	IE	9934		
240	IF	9934		
241	IG	9934		
242	IH	9934		
243	II	9934		
244	IJ	9934		
245	IK	9934		
246	IL	9934		
247	IM	9934		
248	IN	9934		
249	IO	9934		
250	IP	9934		
251	IQ	9934		
252	IR	9934		
253	IS	9934		
254	IT	9934		
255	IU	9934		
256	IV	9934		
257	IW	9934		
258	IX	9934		
259	IY	9934		
260	IZ	9934		
261	JA	9934		
262	JB	9934		
263	JC	9934		
264	JD	9934		
265	JE	9934		
266	JF	9934		
267	JG	9934		
268	JH	9934		
269	JI	9934		
270	IJ	9934		
271	JK	9934		
272	IL	9934		
273	JM	9934		
274	JN	9934		
275	JO	9934		
276	JP	9934		
277	JQ	9934		
278	JR	9934		
279	JS	9934		
280	JT	9934		
281	JU	9934		
282	JV	9934		
283	JW	9934		
284	JX	9934		
285	JY	9934		
286	JZ	9934		
287	KA	9934		
288	KB	9934		
289	KC	9934		
290	KD	9934		
291	KE	9934		
292	KF	9934		
293	KG	9934		
294	KH	9934		
295	KI	9934		
296	KJ	9934		
297	KK	9934		
298	KL	9934		
299	KM	9934		
300	KN	9934		
301	KO	9934		
302	KP	9934		
303	KQ	9934		
304	KR	9934		
305	KS	9934		
306	KT	9934		
307	KU	9934		
308	KV	9934		
309	KW	9934		
310	KX	9934		
311	KY	9934		
312	KZ	9934		
313	LA	9934		
314	LB	9934		
315	LC	9934		
316	LD	9934		
317	LE	9934		
318	LF	9934		
319	LG	9934		
320	LH	9934		
321	LI	9934		
322	LJ	9934		
323	LK	9934		
324	LL	9934		
325	LM	9934		
326	LN	9934		
327	LO	9934		
328	LP	9934		
329	LQ	9934		
330	LR	9934		
331	LS	9934		
332	LT	9934		

Table 27

BMDP2R Summary for Luke AFB, 405th AG Squadron with Transformed Variable $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ as the Dependent Variable

SUMMARY TABLE		DATE	PAGE	PAGE	16
STEP NO.	INTEGRO	022180	55	55	
1	1 D				
2	10 DD				
3	13 RR				
4	14 RR				
5	15 DD				
6	16 TT				
7	17 C				
8	18 J				
9	19 J				
10	20 EL				
11	21 EL				
12	22 E				
13	23 AA				
14	24 ES				
15	25 SS				
16	26 RR				
17	17 S				
18	18 S				
19	19 MM				
20	20 JJ				
21	21 RR				
22	22 G				
23	23				
24	24				
25	25				
26	26				
27	27				
28	28				
29	29				
30	30				

R	MULTIPLE	TECHNIQUE	F-TU- ENTER	F-TU- REMOVE	NUMBER OF VARIABLES INCLUDED
6734	4.543	IN HSD	33.2550		1
7274	5.291	0.751	6.2195		2
7745	5.948	0.707	6.7153		3
8004	6.415	0.617	7.3059		4
8290	7.040	0.625	7.5976		5
8513	7.247	0.208	7.6408		6
8533	7.456	0.209	7.7936		7
8509	7.725	0.269	7.9000		8
8784	8.025	0.309	8.0392		9
8904	8.298	0.363	8.1952		10
9015	8.592	0.194	8.4595		11
9115	8.668	0.176	8.6279		12
9210	8.877	0.109	8.8267		13
9325	9.066	0.190	8.9858		14
9425	9.143	0.077	9.1372		15
9496	9.208	0.064	9.2336		16
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		17
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		18
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		19
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		20
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		21
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		22
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		23
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		24
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		25
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		26
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		27
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		28
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		29
9415	9.244	0.037	9.3611		30

The above equation gives a multiple $R = 0.9481$ and 90 percent of the variation in ZZ is accounted for. For 77 percent accountability, the factors of E, N, U, AA, EE drop out but H is added.

An examination of residuals showed no cases with 2 or more standard deviations.

Luke AFB Overall Results. Table 28 provides a summary comparison for the three maintenance squadrons supporting the 405th Tactical Wing at Luke AFB. Comparisons are made at an R^2 level of approximately 0.77 (77 percent or higher accountability). Similarities and differences between results for the three squadrons may be observed below, when the transformed variable ZZ is the dependent variable.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CRS: } ZZ = & -0.481 + 0.748C + 0.303D + 0.298J - 0.017L + 0.446AA \\ & - 0.005CC + 1.095GG \text{ [77\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EMS: } ZZ = & 0.944 + 0.933H + 3.401\emptyset + 0.324P - 0.365R - 0.705S \\ & + 0.255T - 0.624U + 0.106W + 0.299AA + 1.016GG \\ & - 0.179II + 0.070QQ + 0.114UU + 0.267VV \text{ [77\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AGS: } ZZ = & -1.055 + 0.671C + 0.604D + 1.202H + 0.313J + 0.297DD \\ & + 0.136\emptyset\emptyset - 0.252RR + 0.103TT \text{ [77\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$

A similar comparison may be made at an R^2 comparable level of approximately 0.90 (90 percent accountability). Again ZZ is the dependent variable.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{CRS: } ZZ = & 2.369 + 0.805C - 0.088I - 0.031K + 0.048M + 1.382Q \\ & - 0.631R + 0.209T - 0.387U - 0.136V - 1.015Y + 1.181AA \\ & - 0.011CC + 0.483EE - 0.410FF + 0.754GG + 0.069II \\ & - 0.055RR + 0.278WW \text{ [92\% accuracy]} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{EMS: Not Possible [Maximum } R^2 \text{ obtained} = 80\%]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AGS: } ZZ = & -0.044 + 1.456C + 0.795D - 1.294E + 0.848J - 1.520N \\ & - 0.535U - 0.546AA + 0.737DD + 0.440EE + 0.179\emptyset\emptyset \\ & - 0.321RR + 0.105TT \text{ [90\% accountability]} \end{aligned}$$

Table 28

Comparison of Multiple Regression Equations for Luke AFB 405th TAC Wing,
Component Repair, Electrical Maintenance, and Aircraft Generation
Squadrons at Approximately 77% Accountability ($R^2 = 0.77$)

Factor	CRS			EMS			AGS		
	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.
1. C - Job Curiosity	+0.748	3.328	2.489				+0.671	3.095	2.077
2. D - Persistence	+0.303	3.259	0.988				+0.604	3.143	1.898
3. H - Work Shift				+0.933	1.404	1.310	+1.202	1.405	1.689
4. J - Skill Level	+0.298	4.500	1.341				+0.313	4.381	1.371
5. L - Equipment Assign. Year	-0.017	64.414	-1.095						
6. O - Equipment Type				+3.401	0.923	3.139			
7. P - Rank				+0.324	2.287	0.916			
8. R - Days Between Breaks				-0.365	4.808	-1.755			
9. S - No. Add. Duties				-0.705	0.885	-0.624			
10. T - Hours Add. Duties				+0.255	2.096	0.535			
11. U - No. of Clubs				-0.624	0.250	-0.156			
12. W - Months in Supervision				+0.106	2.846	0.302			
13. AA - Clearance for Remove/Replace	+0.446	2.035	0.908	+0.299	2.192	0.655			
14. CC - Hours Between Equipment Service	-0.005	75.603	-0.378				+0.297	3.429	1.018
15. DD - Quality Tech. Information									
16. GG - Technician Skill	+1.095	3.552	3.889	+1.016	3.481	3.357			
17. II - Homogeneity of Group Att.				-0.179	27.462	-4.916			
18. OO - Organization Warmth							+0.136	25.167	3.423
19. QQ - Organization Identity				+0.070	22.712	1.590			
20. RR - Assignment Locality							-0.252	24.000	-6.048
21. TT - Social Status				+0.114	16.385	1.868	+0.103	24.905	2.565
22. UU - Fatigue Trait				+0.267	-1.058	-0.283			
23. W - Ascendency Trait									
ZZ Intercept			-0.481			+0.944			-1.055
Predicted Mean Performance Level ZZ for Squadron			7.661			7.062			6.940
Actual Mean Performance Level ZZ for Squadron (Based on supervisor ratings)			7.638			7.073			6.933

From the above it may be observed that to increase R^2 from 0.77 to 0.90 requires 11 more variables for CRS and 4 more variables for AGS. For the data collected from EMS, the maximum multiple R^2 is approximately 80 percent. Comparison in Table 28 is therefore made at the 77% accountability level. No factors surfaced as significant for all 3 squadrons. Factors C, D, H, J, AA and GG surfaced as significant in two of the three squadrons.

Differences in squadron technician responses relative to supervisor performance ratings are clearly evident. Across the squadron, 23 of the 48 dependent variables surfaced as significant predictors of performance at the R^2 level of 0.77 (77 percent accountability).

In Table 29, results for CRS and AGS are compared at approximately the 90% level of accountability. We note that the eleven additional factors provide a somewhat better estimate of the mean ZZ performance score for CRS. The prediction error at the mean is 0.08 percent with the 18 variables included as compared to a prediction error at the mean of 0.30 percent with 7 variables included. For AGS, however, the addition of 4 variables worsens the prediction error of the mean. It may also be noted in Table 30 that the factors of M (months in current assignment), T (hours on additional duties), U (number of service clubs), V (number of persons supervised), and WW (responsibility trait) contribute little to the prediction of squadron performance ZZ.

Overall Results Across 82nd ATC Wing at Williams AFB and 405th TAC Wing at Luke AFB. A comparison between the summary regression results in Table 15 (82nd ATC) and the results in Table 28 (405th TAC) shows the following (based on 77-78 percent accountability and ZZ as the dependent variable):

- (1) Twenty independent variables (predictor factors) surfaced as significant for one or both of the two maintenance squadrons of the 82nd ATC; 23 independent variables surfaced as significant for one or two of the three maintenance squadrons at the 405th TAC.
- (2) Eleven of the same independent variables surfaced at the two different Wings, namely:
 - D. Persistence [3 squadrons - OMS, CRS, AGS]
 - H. Work Shift [3 squadrons - FMS, EMS, AGS]
 - J. Skill Level [4 squadrons - FMS, OMS, CRS, AGS]
 - L. Equipment Assignment Year [2 squadrons - FMS, CRS]
 - P. Rank [2 squadrons - FMS, EMS]
 - R. Days Between Breaks [2 squadrons - OMS, EMS]
 - S. Number of Additional Duties [2 squadrons - OMS, EMS]
 - U. Number of Clubs [2 squadrons - FMS, EMS]
 - AA. Clearance for Remove/Replace [4 squadrons - FMS, OMS, CRS, EMS]
 - GG. Technician Skill [4 squadrons - FMS, OMS, CRS, EMS]
 - II. Homogeneity of Group Attitude [3 squadrons - FMS, OMS, EMS]
- (3) Nine factors surfaced for the 82nd ATC that did not surface for the 405th TAC, namely:

Table 29

Comparison of Multiple Regression Equations for Luke 405th TAC Wing
for Component Repair and Aircraft Generation Squadrons at
Approximately 90% Accountability
($R^2 = 0.90$ or higher)

Factor	CRS			AGS		
	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.	Beta Coeff.	Mean	Contr.
1. C - Job Curiosity	+0.805	3.328	2.679	+1.458	3.095	4.513
2. D - Persistence				+0.795	3.143	2.499
3. E - Prof. Ident.				-1.294	2.952	-3.820
4. I - Enlist. Year	-0.088	68.897	-6.063			
5. J - Skill Level				+0.848	4.381	3.715
6. K - Duty Assign. Year	-0.031	67.328	-2.087			
7. M - Months Curr. Assign.	+0.048	5.448	0.262			
8. N - Sex				-1.520	0.786	-1.195
9. Q - Hours/Shift	+1.382	7.310	10.102			
10. R - Days Between Breaks	-0.631	4.466	-2.818			
11. T - Hrs. Add. Duties	+0.209	0.862	0.180			
12. U - No. of Clubs	-0.387	0.293	-0.113	-0.535	0.238	-0.127
13. V - No. Persons Supervised	-0.136	1.190	-0.162			
14. Y - Clearance for Servicing	-1.015	2.086	-2.117			
15. AA - Clearance for Remove/Replace	+1.181	2.035	2.403	-0.546	2.500	-1.365
16. CC - Hours Between Equip. Servicing	-0.011	75.603	-0.832			
17. DD - Quality Tech. Infor.				+0.737	3.429	2.527
18. EE - Quality Test Equip.	+0.483	3.138	1.516	+0.440	1.786	0.786
19. FF - Technician Knowledge	-0.410	2.983	-1.223			
20. GG - Tech. Skill	+0.754	3.552	2.678			
21. II - Homogeneity of Group Attitude	+0.069	27.035	1.865			
22. OO - Organization Warmth				+0.179	25.167	4.505
23. RR - Assign. Locality	-0.055	20.996	-1.153	-0.321	24.000	-7.704
24. TT - Social Status				+0.105	24.905	2.615
25. WW - Responsibility	+0.278	0.569	0.158			
ZZ Crossing			<u>2.369</u>			<u>-0.044</u>
ZZ Prediction			7.644			6.905
ZZ Actual Per Supervisory Evaluations			7.638			6.933

- *E. Professional Identification [positive][shows for AGS at $R^2 \approx .90$]
 - F. Organizational Identification [positive]
 - G. Self Starter Trait [positive]
 - *N. Sex [negative contribution for males][shows for AGS at $R^2 \approx .90$]
 - X. Weight Handled [positive]
 - *EE. Quality of Test Equipment [positive][shows for CRS and AGS at $R^2 \approx .90$]
 - PP. Organizational Conflict [negative contribution]
 - SS. Satisfaction with Pay and Benefits [negative contribution]
 - XX. Emotional Stability [negative contribution]
- (4) Twelve factors surfaced for the 405th TAC that did not surface for the 82nd ATC, namely:
- C. Job Curiosity [positive]
 - O. Equipment Type [positive]
 - T. Hours on Additional Duties [positive]
 - W. Months in Supervision [positive]
 - CC. Hours Between Equipment Services [negative contribution]
 - DD. Quality of technical information [positive]
 - OO. Organizational Warmth [positive]
 - QQ. Organizational Identification [positive]
 - RR. Assignment Locality [negative contribution]
 - TT. Social Status [positive]
 - UU. Fatigue Trait [positive--affecting performance negatively]
 - VV. Ascendency Trait [negative contribution]
- (5) The total number of factors which surfaced as significant in one or both AF Wings is 32 of the 48 possible. The following factors included in the questionnaires did not surface in the regression equations [for 77-78% accountability].
- I. Enlistment Year
 - K. Current Duty Assignment Year
 - M. Months in Current Assignment
 - *Q. Hours Per Shift
 - *V. Number of Persons Supervised by Technician
 - *Y. Clearance for Servicing Equipment
 - BB. Number of Internal Components
 - *FF. Technician Knowledge
 - HH. Group Satisfaction of Individual Motives
 - JJ. Satisfaction with Interpersonal Relations
 - KK. Satisfaction with Supervision
 - LL. Organization Structure
 - MM. Organization Rewards
 - NN. Organization Risks
 - *WW. Responsibility
 - YY. Sociability

Some of the above factors did surface as significant predictors when either A or B alone were used as the dependent variable, namely:

*Factors show significance at Luke 405th at 90% accountability level.

Y, V, Q, FF, LL, NN and WW. Also, at the 92% accountability level for ZZ with data from the CRS, Q, V, Y, FF and WW surfaced.

- (6) It is of interest to observe which factors surfaced when (1) performance speed (A) was used as the dependent variable and when (2) performance quality (B) was used as the dependent variable. Table 30 shows the comparison. Some of these variables did not show significance, however, when the transformed variable $ZZ = 0.4A + 0.6B$ was used as the dependent variable.
- (7) Correlation and covariance analyses were also made from the BMDP output data. In addition normal and detrended normal probability plots were obtained. For all of the survey data, the assumption of normality is by-and-large supported by the data plots, with very few outliers. Plots are essentially linear on the normal probability graphs.

Multicollinearity across independent variables is indicated by large correlation coefficients in the correlation matrix. One of the advantages of the stepwise linear forward and backward multiple regression procedure is the dependent variables are withdrawn from the prediction equations that are correlated with one or more other variables which contribute a larger amount to the predicted quantity. Thus multicollinearity is minimized with proper choice of the stepwise parameters. Remaining correlations in the matrices were mostly between ± 0.2000 , i.e., $-0.2000 < R < +0.2000$.

Table 30

Comparison of Significant Variables for Predicting Performance
 Speed (A) vs. Predicting Performance Quality (B).
 A and B are Excluded as Predictor Variables.

Predictor Variable	Dependent Variable is Performance Speed (A)	Dependent Variable is Performance Quality (B)
C - Job Curiosity	--	X(FMS, CRS)
D - Persistence	X(EMS)	X(OMS, CRS)
E - Prof. Ident.	X(EMS)	X(EMS, AGS)
F - Organization Ident.	X(FMS, OMS, CRS)	X(OMS)
G - Self Starter	--	X(OMS)
H - Work Shift	X(FMS, EMS)	X(EMS)
I - Enlis. Year	--	--
J - Skill Level	--	X(OMS, AGS)
K - Duty Assignment Year	--	--
L - Equip. Assignment Year	--	X(FMS, AGS)
N - Sex	X(FMS, AGS)	X(OMS, CRS)
O - Equipment Type	X(AGS)	X(OMS, CRS)
P - Rank	X(FMS)	X(OMS, EMS)
Q - Hours/Shift	X(OMS)	X(OMS)
R - Days Between Breaks	X(OMS)	X(OMS)
S - No. Add. Duties	X(FMS, EMS, AGS)	--
T - Hrs. Additional Duties	X(EMS)	X(EMS)
U - No. Clubs	X(OMS, CRS)	--
V - No. Persons Supervised	X(CRS, AGS)	X(FMS, AGS)
W - Months Supervision	X(AGS)	X(AGS)
X - Weight Handled	X(FMS)	X(OMS, EMS)
Y - Clearance for Service	X(FMS)	X(EMS)
AA - Clear. Remove/Replace	X(CRS)	--
CC - Hrs. Between Servicing	X(FMS, CRS)	--
DD - Quality Tech. Information	--	X(CRS, EMS)
EE - Quality Test Information	X(FMS, EMS)	X(OMS)
FF - Technician Knowledge	X(OMS)	--
GG - Technician Skill	X(CRS, EMS)	X(OMS)
HH - Sat. Individ. Motives	--	X(EMS)
II - Homogeneity of Attitude	--	X(EMS)
JJ - Sat. Interper. Rel.	--	X(EMS)
LL - Organization Structure	X(OMS)	--
OO - Organization Warmth	--	X(AGS)
PP - Organization Conflict	--	X(OMS)
QQ - Organization Identity	X(OMS)	--
SS - Assign./Locality	--	X(AGS)
UU - Fatigue Trait	--	X(OMS)
WW - Responsibility	--	X(EMS)
XX - Emot. Stability	X(CRS, EMS, AGS)	X(OMS)
YY - Sociability	X(EMS, AGS)	--

PLANNED PUBLICATIONS

A summary article on this research is being prepared for submission either to the TRANSACTIONS of the American Institute of Industrial Engineers or HUMAN FACTORS, the latter a publication of the Human Factors Society.

PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL ASSOCIATED WITH RESEARCH

The principal researcher is Hewitt H. Young, P.E., Ph.D., a Professor of Engineering at Arizona State University. Professor Young currently teaches within the Department of Industrial and Management Systems Engineering and directs teaching and research activities in human engineering. He holds the BSME and MSIE degrees from Case Institute of Technology and the Ph.D. degree (Engineering) from Arizona State University. His most recent publication was in HUMAN FACTORS, 1979, 21(4), p. 399-407 in an article entitled, "The Impact of Environment on the Productivity Attitudes of Intellectually Challenged Office Workers." Professor Young was an ASEE/USAF Summer Faculty Fellow in 1978 assigned to the AF Human Resources Laboratory, Advanced Systems Division, Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio. This current research is an outgrowth of research begun during the summer 1978 period.

The 1978 summer study was supervised by Mr. Robert C. Johnson, research psychologist for AFHRL/ASR. Mr. Johnson has continued his active interest in this research area by serving as program monitor for the current research project. He was particularly helpful in getting Air Force clearance for the study and the effort is much appreciated.

Two graduate students at Arizona State University were also involved in certain aspects of the research effort. Captain Joel R. Hickman, an AFIT graduate student, considered the problem of developing suitable supervisor performance rating scales for technicians as an engineering report effort. His work resulted in the scales for supervisory ratings of technician speed and quality of performance which were used in the research. Captain Hickman received his B.S. degree from the University of California at Los Angeles. He is a career Air Force officer who has now completed the MS degree with industrial engineering major from ASU. Parts of Mr. Hickman's master's engineering report are included in this report. A complete copy of his engineers report can be obtained at reproduction costs from the Department of Industrial and Management Systems Engineering, ASU. Captain Hickman was of invaluable help to the principal researcher because of his knowledge of Air Force organizations and procedures. He also helped with the data collection at Williams AFB. His current assignment is at K.I. Sawyer AFB, Michigan.

The second graduate student involved in the project is Mr. Mark J. Bramlett. Mr. Bramlett helped the author in the conduct of the survey at Luke AFB and with some of the analytic work. He holds B.S. and M.S. degrees from Oklahoma State University and is pursuing the Ph.D. degree at ASU. He also holds a position as graduate research assistant.

INTERACTIONS WITH AIR FORCE ORGANIZATIONS

The research involved extensive surveys of maintenance technicians and their immediate supervisors at Williams AFB and Luke AFB, Arizona. The survey instruments were developed during the early phases of the project and then reviewed for content with AFHRL/ASR. Mr. Johnson and his staff provided valuable inputs for survey instrument modification. The modified survey instruments were then submitted to AFMPC/DPMYPS (Randolph AFB) for approval by Dr. Gordon A. Eckstrand, Technical Director for ASR Laboratory.

Prior to operational activation of the project, letters were addressed to Headquarters, Tactical Air Command and Headquarters, Air Training Command through Lt. Colonel James A. Cline, USAF, Chief, Advanced Systems Division. These letters requested the assistance and cooperation of the Commands relative to conduct of the surveys at Williams and Luke AFB's. A request was also directed to the Deputy Commander Maintenance at each of the two AFB's for local support of the project. As part of the survey review procedure at AFMPC/DPMYPS, Captain David Gambrell requested letters from Williams and Luke AFB's indicating agreement to participate in the surveys, having reviewed the survey instruments. Clearance was also requested from the two Chief Base Personnel officers, since both military airmen and civilian employees were to be included in the sample. At Williams AFB, meetings were held with Lt. Colonel Lanier (CBPO), Lt. Ford of the personnel office, Mr. Standquist (CCP) in charge of civilian personnel, and local Union representatives. At Luke AFB, meetings were held with Major Love (CBPO), and Mr. Cody (CCP). Cooperation was excellent in getting approvals, which were then forwarded to AFMPC/DPMYPS at Randolph. The researcher also directed a letter to Mr. Galloway of AF/MPKE, Pentagon, to expedite national clearance for the use of civilian employees in the survey, and he in turn provided an authorization letter to AFMPC/DPMYPS.

Approval for conducting the surveys was received from AFMPC/DPMYPS in early October, 1979, and arrangements were initiated to conduct the surveys through Colonel Thomas E. Walker, Deputy Commander Maintenance for the Williams AFB 82nd wing, and Colonel James W. Vorhees, Deputy Commander Maintenance for the Luke AFB 405th Wing. The study was conducted first at Williams AFB, with the invaluable help of Captain Jerry Raney of the DCM's staff. Captain Raney devoted a great deal of time to working with this writer and Captain Joel Hickman in the selection of the sample, providing a suitable classroom for the surveys, following up to see that proper notifications were given to personnel and soliciting attendance, and personally attending all of the survey sessions over a two-week period. The researchers also met with Colonel William J. Breckner, Jr., who is a recent incumbent as 82nd Wing Commander, to explain the purpose of the study and receive his authorization.

At the survey orientation session at Luke AFB, Captain David Bump represented HQTAC and Captain Bob Tilton was assigned by the DCM to work with the researchers on the project. Colonel Charles A. Horner, Wing Commander for the 405th, provided authorization for the study. As at Williams AFB, Captain Tilton took on the important tasks of helping with the sample selection, providing a classroom for the surveys, getting supervisors and technicians to the survey sessions, and personally attending some of the sessions.

The researcher wishes to thank all of those mentioned above, the maintenance squadron commanders and supervisors at both Air Force bases, and the many maintenance technicians who participated in the study for their courteous and valuable contributions to this research effort. Letters of appreciation were sent at an earlier date to Colonel Breckner and Colonel Horner.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed Air Force Maintenance Squadron Performance Prediction Model, which will be labeled AFMSPPM and consists of a variety of survey inputs, provides a very good estimate of a squadron's performance level based on results of this research study at Williams and Luke Air Force Bases. The multifactor model, based on survey inputs from a sampling of maintenance technicians and their immediate (shift) supervisors within a squadron, will predict a squadron performance level with a 78 to 92 percent accountability when compared to the average of supervisor performance ratings for the same sample of maintenance technicians. In addition, the survey responses of any one technician, when used as inputs in the AFMSPPM, will provide a good prediction (correlate well) with the supervisor's performance rating for that technician. In this latter case, the coefficient weightings used with the factor responses by a technician are determined across the squadron sample.

The squadron survey model consists of

- (1) a representative sample of technicians responses to 150 survey questions, covering 138 items and 18 factors,
- (2) selected biographical data on each of the sampled technicians
- (3) immediate (shift) supervisor inputs on motivation traits for each of the sampled technicians, and
- (4) immediate supervisor inputs on equipment and environmental factors which may influence each sampled technician's work.

In the research study performance ratings were made, for each of the technicians sampled, of speed and quality of work. These two performance ratings were first independently used as dependent measures in the multiple regression analyses and were then combined into a single performance measure such that speed of work was weighted by 0.4 and quality of work by 0.6. Based on limited inputs to the researcher, these weightings appear to be representative of maintenance commander (DCM) feelings in a peacetime situation. In time of war, speed of work would probably be weighted more heavily.

In the multiple regression analyses, differences in the factors which surfaced as significant for different squadrons may be observed. These differences may be attributed to

- (1) particular aircraft equipment serviced by a squadron,
- (2) organization, construct and activities of the particular maintenance squadron,
- (3) conditions within the squadron at the time of the survey which may influence technician responses,
- (4) personal attitudes and traits of the technicians involved, and
- (5) extent to which an averaging of supervisor performance ratings of a sample of technicians within a squadron actually represent a squadron performance level.

For each particular maintenance squadron, the factors and weightings which surfaced in the multiple regression analyses, when combined in the prediction model, gave an excellent prediction of averaged supervisor performance ratings. Thus the survey model can be employed as a substitute for supervisor performance ratings and has the distinct advantages of (1) involving the technicians themselves, through a sampling process, in rating squadron performance and (2) highlighting those particular factors or conditions which are contributing either positively or negatively to the squadron performance level. Such input provides squadron and wing management with valuable information for improvement and control.

Most of the factors included in the developed AFMSPPM have shown significance as predictors of maintenance squadron performance in at least one of the five squadrons studied. Several of the factors were significant in two or three of the squadrons. At this juncture, therefore, no portion of the survey model should be eliminated. However, additional studies at other Air Force bases and for other squadrons may well suggest that the inclusion of survey questions in support of certain factors is not worthwhile. The general survey model could then be reduced and require less survey input and time.

Based on differences observed to date in applying the AFMSPPM, it would appear that only certain portions of the survey model might be used for particular types of squadrons and/or particular equipment types serviced. That is, all Field Maintenance squadron's in the Air Force may have sufficient similarities such that some factors in the AFMSPPM would often prove significant and other factors would seldom or never prove significant. Likewise, Air Force maintenance squadrons servicing a particular type of aircraft may have particular characteristics which would emphasize certain factors in the model and deemphasize others. Additional research is needed at other Air Force Bases and for a variety of maintenance squadrons to clarify whether either of the above is true.

In conclusion, this research has been a limited effort to (1) develop a comprehensive survey instrument for use with maintenance technicians and their immediate supervisors, combining factors (independent variables) which have shown significance in previous maintenance performance studies, such that the combined responses for a squadron would be predictive of a squadron performance level, and (2) by means of survey data input to a stepwise, linear multiple regression model to generate for a particular squadron a prediction model, which would indicate both squadron performance level and the factors which were contributing to such performance level at a point of time. The results across two Air Force Wings, at two AF bases and involving a total of 5 maintenance squadrons, are very encouraging. The study should be extended to other AF bases.

The AFMSPPM eventually offers the promise, probably in a somewhat reduced form, of

- (1) permitting an AF maintenance squadron or Wing to periodically assess its overall performance level by direct input from the technicians and shift supervisors,
- (2) permitting an AF maintenance squadron or Wing to assess the performance of each technician in a squadron against squadron performance, based solely on inputs from the technicians themselves and selected supervisory inputs on equipment, environment and technician motivation traits,

- (3) establishing a performance predictive model for each squadron type and/or each equipment type,
- (4) permitting a squadron to compare model inputs at two or more points of time and ascertaining those factors which are increasing or decreasing in their contributions towards effective squadron performance, and
- (5) establishing a means for accurate life-cycle costing of maintenance technician activity for a particular type of end item equipment, placed at particular AF bases, and supported by given maintenance squadrons.

REFERENCES

- Askren, W. B., W. B. Campbell, D. J. Seifert, T. J. Hall, R. C. Johnson, and R. H. Sulzen Feasibility of a Computer Simulation Method for Evaluating Human Effects on Nuclear Systems Safety, AFHRL-TR-76-18, AFWL-TR-76-15, WPAFB, 1976.
- Barrett, Richard S., Performance Rating. Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1966.
- Callander, Bruce, "Hikes: 1 out of 3 Makes E-7." Air Force Times, July 2, 1979, p. 4.
- Cummings, L. L., and D. P. Schwab, Performance in Organizations. Glenview, Illinois: Scott, Foresman, 1973.
- Dunnett, M. D., "A Note on the Criterion." Journal of Applied Psychology, 1963, 41, 251-254.
- Foley, John P., Evaluating Maintenance Performance: An Analysis. AFHRL-TR-75-57(1), AD-053-475. Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio: Advanced Systems Division, Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, December 1974.
- Glaser, R., and A. J. Nitko, "Measurement in Learning and Instruction." In R. L. Thorndike (Ed.), Educational Measurement. Washington: American Council on Education, 1971, 625-670.
- Guilford, Joy P., Psychometric Methods. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1954.
- Guion, Robert M., Personnel Testing. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1965.
- Hickman, Joel R., Air Force Maintenance Technician Performance Measurement, Unpublished Master of Science Engineering Report, Arizona State University, August 1979.
- Lawler, E. E., III, "The Multitrait-Multirater Approach to Measuring Managerial Job Performance." Journal of Applied Psychology, 1967, 51, 369-381.
- Locker, Alan H. and K. S. Teel, "Performance Appraisal - A Survey of Current Practices." Personnel Journal, 1977, 56, 245-247.
- McKee, James A., "Distaff Mechanics Doing OK." Air Force Magazine, 1979, 53, 44-45.
- Neale, "Look at Performance Appraisal." Harvard Business Review, 1979, 57, 114-121.
- Thompson, Relationship Between System Design, Human Factors and Performance on Two Autopilot Systems. Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio: Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, 1974.

Sauer, D. W., W. B. Campbell, and N. R. Potter, Human Resource Factors and Performance Relationship in Nuclear Missile Handling Tasks. AFHTL-TR-76-85, AFWL-TR-76-30. Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio: Advanced Systems Division, Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, 1977.

Swezey, R. W., and R. B. Pearlstein, "Developing Criterion-Referenced Tests." JSAS Catalog of Selected Documents in Psychology, 1975, 5, 227.

University of California BMDP 77, Series P.

Wiley, L. N., Task Level Job Performance Criteria Development. AFHRL-TR-77-75, AD-055 694. Brooks AFB, Texas: Occupational and Manpower Research Division, Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, December 1978.

Young, H. H., Performance Effectiveness in the Air Force Maintenance System: Preliminary Report and Design Report. Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio: Advanced Systems Division, Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, 1978. (Internal Report)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alexander, R. A. (and others), Editors, Relationship Among Measures of Work Orientation, Job Attribute Preferences, Personality Measures, and Abilities, Technical Report #7, ONR Contract N00014-74-A-0202-001, August 1975.
- Arbiet, F. P., and Scheafer, H. A., A Study of Physical Demands Placed on Personnel Assigned to an Air Force Maintenance Specialty, AFIT Master's Thesis LSSR-37-77B, 1977.
- Argyris, C., Personality and Organization, Harper and Brothers, 1957.
- Barlow, E., Annotated Bibliography of AFHRL Technical Reports, 1968-75, AFHRL-TR-76-50; Annotated Bibliography of AFHRL Technical Reports 1976, AFHRL-TR-78-1, 1978.
- Barrett, G. V., Forbes, J. B., Alexander, R. A., O'Connor, E. J., and Balascoe, The Relationship Between Individual Attributes and Job Design: Maintenance Tasks, Technical Report No. 5, ONR Contract N 00014-75-C-0985, NR 151-377. March 19, 1977.
- Batezel, A. L., "Getting What Your Recruiter Promised," Air Force Magazine, June 1978.
- Bayroff, A. G., H. R. Haggerty, and E. A. Rundquist, "Validity of Ratings as Related to Rating Techniques and Conditions." Personnel Psychology, 1954, 7, 93-112.
- Bendig, A. W., "Reliability and the Number of Rating Scale Categories." Journal of Applied Psychology, 1954, 38, 38-40
- Beu, N. J. and R. C. Nichols, More Maintenance in OMS, Air University Report, Maxwell AFB, ADB 019707, 1977.
- Bittner, R., "Developing an Industrial Merit Rating Procedure." Personnel Psychology, 1948, 1, 403-432.
- Blood, M. R., "Intergroup Comparisons of Intraperson Differences: Rewards from the Job," Personnel Psychology, 1973, 26, 1-9.
- Breglio, R. A. and R. F. Wright, Cost Estimating Relationships for Aircraft Jet-Core Engine Overhaul Costs, AFIT Master's Thesis LSSR 31-77B, WPAFB, 1977.
- Brogden, H. E., and E. K. Taylor, "The Theory and Classification of Criterion Bias." Educational and Psychological Measurement, 1950, 10, 159-186.
- Campbell, J. P., and others. Managerial Behavior, Performance and Effectiveness. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1970.
- Campbell, J. T., E. P. Prien, and L. G. Brailey. "Predicting Performance Evaluations" Personnel Psychology, 1960, 13, 435-440.
- Carpenter-Uffman, P. and B. Rostker, The Relevance of Training for the Maintenance of Advanced Avionics, Rand Corporation Report R-1894-AF, AD 047707, 1976.

- Cascio, W. F., Value Orientation, Organizational Rewards and Job Satisfaction, Unpublished PhD Dissertation, University of Rochester, 1973.
- Chenzoff, A., Evaluative Study of Content and Display of New and Existing Tech Data to Support AF Maintenance, AFHRL-TR-73-47, 1973.
- Connelly, E. M., Study of Adaptive Math Models for Deriving Automated Pilot Performance Measurement Techniques, AFHRL-TR-69-7, 1969.
- Cowell, P. H., and Jones, F. M., Jr., Analysis of Cost Center Performance Measurement System, AFIT Master's Thesis LSSR-2-77A, 1977.
- Cowell, P. A. and F.M. Jones, A Cost Center Performance Measurement System, AFIT Master's Thesis LSSR 02-77A, WPAFB, 1977.
- Critics, C. D., Video Event Reporting, AFHRL-TR-69-16, 17, 18, 1969.
- Cureton, E. E., and Sargent, B. B., Factor-Analytic Reanalysis of Studies of Job Satisfaction and Morale, WADD-TN-6D-138, July 1960.
- Drake, K. L., M. S. Sanders, W. H. Crooks, and G. Weltman, Comparative Studies of Organizational Factors in Military Maintenance, Perceptronics Corporation Report PTR-1043-77-10, ADA 050403, 1977.
- Fischer, C. D. and Pritchard, R. D., Effects of Personal Control, Extrinsic Rewards and Competence on Intrinsic Motivation, AFHRL-TR-78-20, 1978.
- Flanagan, J. C., "The Critical Incident Technique." Psychological Bulletin, 1954, 51, 327-358.
- Foley, J. P., Jr., Hard Data Sources Concerning More Cost Effective Maintenance, AFHRL-TR-76-58, 1976; Executive Summary on Impact of Advanced Maintenance Data and Training Technologies on Maintenance Personnel and Training Systems, AFHRL-TR-78-24, 1978.
- Foley, J. P. Jr., Performance Measurement of Maintenance, AFHRL-TR-77-76, WPAFB, 1977.
- Foley, J. P. Jr., Some Key Problems Concerning the Specification, Development and Use of Task Identification and Analyses, AFHRL-TR-76-57, 1976.
- Gant, C. R., Economics of On-The-Job Training, AFHRL-TR-76-83, 1976.
- Guinn, N., and Truax, S. R., Comparison of Volunteer Attitudes and Career Motivation Among Officer and Airman Personnel, AFHRL-TR-73-28, Lakeland AFB, 1973.
- Guthrie, W. J., A Study of Job Characteristics and Job Attitudes at a Tactical Air Command Fighter Complex, Master's Thesis, School of Engineering, AFIT/GSM/SM 77S-5, ADA 045998, 1977.
- Habbe, S., "Marks of A Good Worker." Management Record, 1956, 18, 168-170.
- Hendrix, W. H., and Ward, J. H. Jr., Preferred Job Assignment Effect on Job Satisfaction AFHRL-TR-75-77, Lakeland AFB, 1977.
- Herzberg, F., B. Mausner and B. Synderman, The Motivation to Work, John Wiley and Sons, 1959.

- Hollingworth, H. L., Judging Human Character. New York: Appleton, 1922.
- Holly, W. H., H. S. Field, and N. J. Barnett. "Analyzing Performance Appraisal Systems: An Empirical Study." Personnel Journal, 1976, 55, 457-459.
- Homich, G. H., Depot Maintenance Overhaul Costs for Aircraft Engines, AFIT Master's Thesis LSSR 3-71B, 1971, WPAFB.
- Howard, E. F., and Lipsett, H. G., Naval Sea Systems Operational Availability Quantification and Enhancement, Naval Underwater Systems Center Technical Report 5211, February 1976.
- Hubbard, C. D., and Lindke, C. R., The Identification of a Precedence Network Associated with Base Level Aircraft Maintenance, AFIT Thesis SLSR-12-75B, 1975.
- Johnson, R. C., Thomas, D. L., and Martin, D. J., User Acceptance and Usability of the C-141 Job Guide Technical Order System, AFHRL-TR-77-31, WPAFB, 1977.
- Jones, L. V., and L. L. Thurstone, "They Psychophysics of Semantics: An Experimental Investigation." Journal of Applied Psychology, 1955, 39, 31-36.
- LaRue, R. D. and G. D. Metzinger, Motivation of Maintenance Personnel to Work Particular Shifts, Master's Thesis, School of Logistics Management AFIT/SLSR 15-77A, ADB 019707, 1977.
- Lewin, Arie Y., and Zwany, A. "A Model Literature Critique and a Paradigm For Research." Personnel Psychology, 1976, 29, 423-447.
- Lintz, L. M., Relationship Between Design Characteristics of Avionic Systems and Training Costs, Maintenance Performance, AFHRL-TR-72-20, 1972.
- Lintz, L. M., Loy, S. L., Brock, G. R., and Potempa, K. W., Predicting Maintenance Task Difficulty and Personnel Skill Requirements Based on Design Parameters of Avionics Systems, AFHRL-TR-72-75, 1972.
- Lopez, Felix M. Evaluating Employee Performance. Chicago: Public Personnel Association, 1968.
- McCarty, D. S., and Moore, R. L., Aircraft Maintenance Cost Elements, AFIT Master's Thesis LSSR-17-77B, ADA047640, 1976.
- McGregor, D. The Human Side of Enterprise, McGraw Hill, 1968.
- Meister, D., D. L. Finley, and E. A. Thompson, Relationship Between System Design, Technician Training, and Maintenance Job Performance on Two Autopilot Subsystems, Bunker-Ramo Corporation Report AFHRL-TR-70-20, WPAFB, 1971.
- Millard, Cheedle W., F. Luthans, and R.L. Otteman. "A New Breakthrough for Performance Appraisal." Business Horizons 1976, 19, 66-73.
- Miner, J. "Management by Appraisal: A Capsule Review and Current References." Business Horizons, 1968, 11, 83-94.

- Naylor, V. and Briggs, G., Long-Term Retention of Learned Skills: Review of Literature, ASD-TR-61-390, WPAFB, August 1961.
- Obradovic, J. "Modification of the Forced Choice Method as a Criterion of Job Proficiency." Journal of Applied Psychology, 1970, 54, 228-233.
- O'Connor, E. J. (and others), Editors, Organizational Policy Decisions as a Function of Individual Differences and Task Design: Maintenance Tasks, Office of Naval Research Contract N 00014-75-C-0985, WR 151-377, Washington D.C., March 1977.
- Potter, N. R., Thomas, D. L., Evaluation of Three Types of Technical Data for Troubleshooting: Volume I - Project Results and Summary AFHRL-TR-76-74(I), 1976.
- Pritchard, R. D. and R. V. Montagno, Effects of Specific vs Non-specific and Absolute vs Comparative Feedback on Performance and Satisfaction, AFHRL-TR-78-12, WPAFB, 1978.
- Ronan, W. W., C. L. Anderson, and T.L. Talbert. "A Psychometric Approach to Job Performance: Fire Fighters." Public Personnel Management, 1976, 5, 409-422.
- Saleh, S. D., "A Study of Attitude Change in the Preretirement Period", Journal of Applied Psychology, 1964, 48, 310-312.
- Sauer, D. W., Campbell, W. B., Potter, N. R., and Askren, W. B., Human Resource Factors and Performance Relationships in Nuclear Missile Handling Tasks, AFHRL-TR-76-85, AFWL-TR-76-301, WPAFB, 1977.
- Seniawski, C. D., and Seres, F. E., An Analysis of Resource Management in the Wing Aircraft Maintenance Organization, AFIT Master's Thesis, SL5R-1-738, WPAFB, 1973.
- Schumacher, S. P., Pearlstein, R. P., and Martin, P. W., A Comprehensive Key Word Index and Bibliography on Instructional System Development, AFHRL-TR-74-14, WPAFB, 1974.
- Shriver, E. L., Video Approach to Evaluating Maintenance Performance, AFHRL-TR-74-57, 1974.
- Shriver, E. L., and Foley, J. Jr., Evaluating Maintenance Performance: Electronic Maintenance, AFHRL-TR-74-57, 1974.
- Stevens, S.N., and E.F. Wonderlic. "An Effective Revision of the Rating Technique." Personnel Journal, 1934, 13, 125-134.
- Taylor, E.K., R.S. Barrett, J.W. Parker, and L. Martens. "Rating Scale Content: II. Effect of Rating on Individual Scales." Personnel Psychology, 1958, 11, 519-533.
- Taylor, E.K., and Grace E. Manson. "Supervised Ratings; Making Graphic Scales Work." Personnel, 1951, 27, 504-514.
- Thornton, G. "The Relationship Between Supervisory and Self-Appraisal of Executive Performance." Personnel Psychology, 1968, 21, 441-455.
- Travers, R.M. "A Critical Review of the Validity and Rationale of the Forced Choice Technique." Psychological Bulletin, 1951, 48, 62-70.

- Uhrbrock, R.S. "2000 Scaled Items." Personnel Psychology, 1961, 14, 375-420.
- Umstot, D. D., Bell, C. H., and Mitchell, T. R., "Effects of Job Enrichment and Task Goals on Satisfaction and Productivity," Journal of Applied Psychology, 76, 61, 379-394.
- U.S. Air Force. Air Force Manual (AFM) 66-1, Maintenance Management. 10 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1975 and 1977.
- Valentine, L. D. Jr., Prediction of AF Technical Training Success from ASVAB and Educational Background, AFHRL-TR-77-18, Laxland AFB.
- Vanzelst, R., and W. Kerr. "Workers Attitude Toward Merit Rating." Personnel Psychology, 1953, 6, 159-172.
- Vineberg, R., and Taylor, E., Performance of Men in Different Mental Categories; Development of Worker-Oriented and Job-Oriented Rating Instruments in Navy Jobs, HUMRRO Tech Report 76-1, October 1976.
- Wanous, J. P., "Individual Differences and Reactions to Job Characteristics," Journal of Applied Psychology, 74, 59, 616-622.
- Watson, T. W., and Zumbro, P. A., Job Enrichment: Evaluation With Implications for AF Job Design, AFHRL-TR-77-56, 1977.
- Whitla, Dean K., and John E. Tirrell. "The Validity of Ratings of Several Levels of Supervisors." Personnel Psychology, 1953, 6, 461-466.
- Wikstrom, W.S. Managing by and with Objectives. National Industrial Conference Board, Personnel Study No. 212, 1968.
- Wiley, L. N., Comparing Prediction of Job Performance Ratings from Trait Ratings for Aircraft Mechanics, AFHRL-TR-68-108, 1968.
- Wiley, L. L. and C. P. Hahn, Task Level Performance Criteria Development, AFHRL-TR-77-75, WPAFB, 1977.
- Wollack, S., Goodale, J. G., Wijting, J. P., and Smith, P. C., "Development of the Survey of Work Values," Journal of Applied Psychology, 1971, 55, 331-338.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Summary of Important Findings from the Literature Review
Conducted at Wright-Patterson AFB in Summer 1978.

Some
Findings of Past Research

1. Maintenance performance measures are significantly affected by hardware system design.
2. For jet engine depot maintenance (turbofans and turbojets), over-hall costs are significantly affected by engine design and operating parameters and average flight hours between engine overhauls.
3. 22% of the variance in time to perform maintenance on autopilot avionics can be attributed to the design of test equipment.
4. PROMIS job selection provides a small increase in job interest and in airman felt utilization of talents and training where assignment is made to first choice at time of enlistment.
5. There is a strong interaction between measured individual differences (and attitudes) and maintenance task performance.
6. Technician skills, knowledge and overall capability are primarily a function of training. Formalized on-job training is more effective than classroom/theoretical training.
7. Measured abilities and values of technicians are useful in ascertaining what particular task characteristics will appeal to certain persons.
8. ASVAB test grades and educational backgrounds of airmen are highly correlated with final school grades (training center).
9. Long-term recall of learned skills is a function of the type of task, learning parameters, retention interval parameters and recall parameters.
10. Persons differ widely in their reactions to location and work environment. Fears can be diminished with familiarity gained through training and experience.
11. Management decisions at the Wing level can significantly affect supply costs.

12. Lack of spares is not a serious deterrant to maintenance performance effectiveness.
13. The Cost Center Performance Measurement System (CCPMS) has not been well received by the Commands, since the output measures are not considered particularly useful. Further, for similar output measure values across units, the actual performance costs vary widely.
14. Style and quality of supervision have highly significant affects on technician performance and job satisfaction.
15. Supervisory conditioning of maintenance tasks has an important impact on technician job satisfaction.
16. Important airman satisfiers, in addition to the quality of supervision, include:
 - job security
 - opportunity for technical training
 - accomplishing work that gives a feeling of achievement
17. Job Guide improvements which incorporate more illustrations, logic and procedural charts, completeness of information, clarity and dual-level of presentation are well-received by maintenance personnel and can significantly affect both performance time and performance accuracy.
18. Human errors by maintenance personnel in the Air Force can be categorized as:
 - 40% - failure to follow procedures
 - 10% - incorrect diagnosis
 - 10% - misinterpretation of communication
 - 20% - inadequate support, tools, test equipment, environment
 - 20% - insufficient attention or caution
19. Environmental temperature and fatigue characteristics both affect performance capability.

20. Other conditions which may impact upon technician performance include:

Organizational climate, including team cohesiveness, structure, warmth, etc.

Personal traits of technician, including job curiosity, persistence, etc.

Assignment location

Impact of Pay and Benefits

Social Status of Occupation

21. Maintenance airmen have a lower degree of job satisfaction than for other AFSC's.
22. Reducing or eliminating present disincentives for maintenance personnel probably is more cost effective than to add new incentives.
23. Adequate feedback on performance is needed for both airmen and supervisors.

APPENDIX B

Survey Instruments Used in Study

MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN SURVEY

The attached survey is part of a research effort being conducted by Arizona State University under contract with the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, and with the cooperation of the Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, Advanced Systems Division, WPAFB, Ohio. The purpose of the survey is to further identify factors which influence performance effectiveness in maintaining Air Force aircraft and missile systems.

Your participation in the Survey is voluntary but strongly desired. Your responses will be held confidential and in no way will impact upon your career nor upon the squadron to which you are assigned. Headquarters USAF Survey Control Number 80-11 has been assigned to this survey.

The value of this research effort is dependent upon the effort you make to provide open, honest responses to each question. Please turn the page and read the Privacy Act Statement and Instructions before proceeding. Thank you for your valued cooperation.

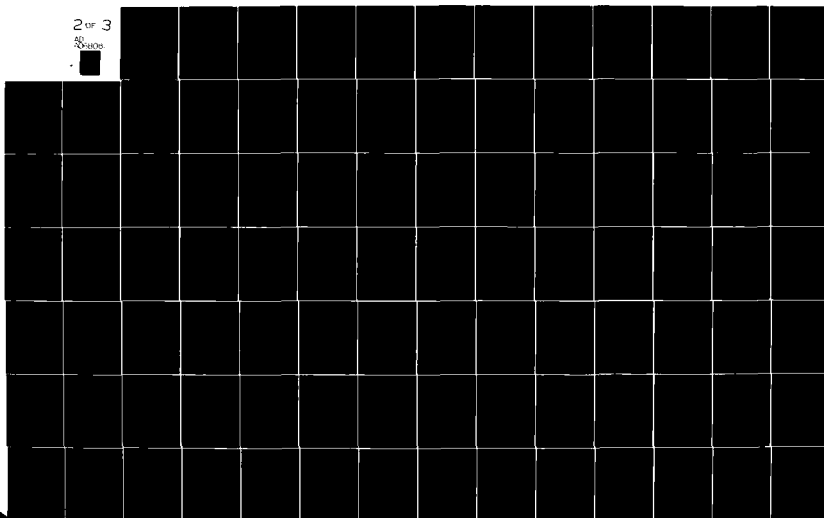
ED-A088 061

ARIZONA STATE UNIV TEMPE DEPT OF INDUSTRIAL AND MANA--ETC F/8 15/5
DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVENESS PLANNING AND EVALUATION MODEL F--ETC(U)
APR 80 M H YOUNG AFOSR-79-0111
ASU-ERC-R-80016 AFOSR-TR-80-0598 NL

UNCLASSIFIED

2 of 3

ASU-ERC-R-80016



PRIVACY STATEMENT
Survey of Air Force Maintenance Technicians

a. Authority:

- (1) 5 U.S.C. 301, Departmental Regulations; and/or
- (2) 10 U.S.C. 8012, Secretary of the Air Force, Powers Duties, Delegation by Compensation; and/or
- (3) DOD Instruction 1100.13, 17 Apr. 68, Surveys of Department of Defense Personnel, and/or
- (4) AFR30-23, 23 Sep 76, Air Force Personnel Survey Program

b. Principal purposes: To collect information from Air Force and civilian squadron maintenance personnel concerning their perceptions of factors which influence their performance effectiveness. To initiate the development of an Air Force Maintenance Performance Effectiveness Model based on the survey results and other inputs.

c. Routine Uses: Data will be used for research purposes in initiating a predictive model of maintenance performance effectiveness.

d. Participation is voluntary. However, your cooperation is requested.

e. No adverse action of any kind may be taken against any individual who elects not to participate in any or all of this survey. Please return the survey booklet to the Project Monitor if you wish to withdraw.

INSTRUCTIONS

Your responses to the survey questions are to be machine scored by OptScan technology. Accordingly, all answers are to be marked on the separate IBM answer sheet loosely inserted in this survey booklet. Remove the answer sheet from the booklet and use it to record your answers by blackening in the appropriate answer rectangle, marked A,B,C,D and E, for each question. Cleanly erase answers you want to change. DO NOT make stray pencil marks on the sheet. Check to be sure that only ONE answer rectangle is blackened for each question. Use only the No. 2 pencil provided or a comparable pencil with medium soft lead.

For control purposes, an identification number has been preassigned to each survey booklet and appears in a large block on the bottom of the next page. This five-digit identification number should be marked onto the first five rows of the coding section entitled IDENTIFICATION NUMBER at the top right of the answer sheet. Please make sure that the number is correctly reproduced for machine scoring. Ignore all other heading information.

Note that the answer sheet treats question numbers from left to right, with questions 1 to 4 on the top row. Be sure to use the correct answer block for each question, by question number.

Now turn the page and complete the Biographical Data before beginning to respond to the questions.

Later, after you have finished responding to the survey questions, reinsert the answer sheet in the survey booklet and turn both in together to the project monitor. Be sure that you have provided your Identification Number on the answer sheet. Thank you.

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION
(Please complete before responding to survey questions)

Date of enlistment or employment by USAF _____ / _____
Month Year

List your primary AFSC _____ Duty AFSC _____ Secondary AFSC _____

List your skill level [1,3,5,7,9] _____

When were you assigned to your duty AFSC _____ / _____
Month Year

When were you first assigned to your current aircraft or missile system:

_____ / _____
Month Year

If you work with a team, how long have you been with your present team

_____ Months

Who is your immediate supervisor? _____

Circle your sex: Male Female

Circle your USAF employment status: Military Civilian ART

What squadron do you belong to _____

What type and model aircraft or missile do you maintain _____

List your rank or civilian employment grade _____

How many hours do you currently work in a shift (circle one)

6 8 10 12 14 16

How many days do you work between breaks (circle one)

4 5 6 7 8 10 12 14 Other _____

How many additional duties do you have (circle one) 0 1 2 3 Other _____

How many hours a week do you currently devote to your additional duties

(circle one) 0 2 4 6 8 Other _____

How many service or interest clubs do you participate in? _____

Do you supervise the work of others? Yes _____ NO _____

If yes, how many others do you supervise? _____

If yes, how long have you been a supervisor? _____ Months

** YOUR ASSIGNED SURVEY CONTROL NUMBER IS

PLEASE MARK THIS NUMBER ON THE ANSWER SHEET BY BLACKENING IN THE
CORRECT NUMBERS, WORKING TOP TO BOTTOM.

MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN SURVEY

3

Part I. Group Morale

This first portion of the questionnaire requests your frank feelings about your job, your immediate supervisor and your fellow workers. There are no right or wrong answers. The best answer is your honest personal opinion.

You may agree or disagree with each of the following statements. If you strongly agree with a statement blacken rectangle A on the answer sheet (by question number). If you just agree with the statement mark rectangle E. If you mildly disagree with the statement mark rectangle C. If you strongly disagree with the statement mark rectangle D. Rectangle E is not used. Following question 1 is an example of the answer categories applicable to all questions in PART I.

1. I feel that what I am doing here gives me a chance to make friends.
A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
2. I believe that all my associates in my work group hold beliefs that are unreasonable.
3. Most of my associates here would help me if I needed help.
4. My immediate supervisor is out for his own advancement; he doesn't care about me.
5. My supervisor can always be relied upon to do the right thing.
6. I just tolerate the people I associate with here.
7. All of my work group associates are a dull lot and don't think seriously about important issues.
8. I feel that there is plenty of chance to get ahead in what I am doing now.
9. I would never make friends with any of my associates here.
10. My supervisor is out to help me as much as he can.
11. I seldom pay attention to what other people say; I believe in making my own decisions.
12. I feel that I have made some lasting friends among my associates in my work group.

13. I believe that the work I do now keeps me in a rut.
14. I feel that I can ask advice of most of my work associates.
15. Most of my work associates are stubborn, no amount of argument will change them.
16. Just a few of my work group associates are open-minded; most of them have biased points of view.
17. My supervisor got ahead because of his connections, not because of his ability.
18. Sometimes I like what I am doing here, but most of the time I hate it.
19. Most of my work associates would risk their own security if it were necessary for the good of all.
20. I believe that most of my work associates would "stab me in the back" if it meant they could get ahead that way.

Part II. Organization Climate

This portion of the questionnaire requests your feelings about the local organization within which you work. As in Part I, you may agree or disagree with each of the following statements. If you strongly agree with the statement, mark rectangle A. If you just agree with the statement, mark rectangle B. If you disagree mark C, and mark D if you strongly disagree. Begin with answer block 21. Following question 21 is an example of the answer categories applicable to all questions in PART II.

21. The jobs in this squadron are clearly defined and logically structured.
A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. Disagree D. Strongly Disagree
22. In this squadron it is sometimes unclear who has the formal authority to make a decision.
23. The policies and organization structure of the squadron have been clearly explained.
24. Red-tape is kept to a minimum in this squadron.
25. Excessive rules, administrative details, and red-tape make it difficult for new and original ideas to receive consideration.

26. Our productivity sometimes suffers from lack of organization and planning.
27. In some of the projects I've been on, I haven't been sure exactly who my boss was.
28. Our management isn't so concerned about formal organization and authority, but concentrates instead on getting the right people together to do the job.
29. We have a promotion system here that helps the best man to rise up to the top.
30. In this squadron the rewards and encouragements you get usually outweigh the threats and the criticism.
31. In this squadron people are rewarded in proportion to the excellence of their job performance.
32. There is a great deal of criticism in this squadron.
33. There is not enough reward and recognition given in this squadron for doing good work.
34. If you make a mistake in this squadron, you will be punished.
35. The philosophy of our management is that in the long run we get ahead faster by playing it slow, safe, and sure.
36. Our business has been built up by taking calculated risks at the right time.
37. Decision making in this squadron is too cautious for maximum effectiveness.
38. Our management is willing to take a chance on a good idea.
39. We have to take some pretty big risks occasionally to meet the sortie requirements of the wing.
40. A friendly atmosphere prevails among the people in this squadron.
41. This squadron is characterized by a relaxed, easy-going working climate.
42. It's very hard to get to know people in this squadron.
43. People in this squadron tend to be cool and aloof toward each other.
44. There is a lot of warmth in the relationships between management and workers in this squadron.
45. The best way to make a good impression around here is to steer clear of open arguments and disagreements.
46. The attitude of our management is that conflict between competing units and individuals can be very healthy.

- 47. We are encouraged to speak our minds, even if it means disagreeing with our superiors.
- 48. In management meetings, the goal is to arrive at a decision as smoothly and quickly as possible.
- 49. People are proud of belonging to this squadron.
- 50. I feel that I am a member of a well functioning team.
- 51. As far as I can see, there isn't very much personal loyalty to the squadron.
- 52. In this squadron people pretty much look out for their own interests.

Part III. Occupational Attitude

(To be completed only by Air Force Personnel. Civilian employees should skip to Part IV of the questionnaire).

This third portion of the questionnaire is intended to explore your feelings about your job with the Air Force relative to assignment locality, pay and benefits, and social status.

Different scales are to be used in Part III. If you are Very Satisfied with the statement given as it pertains to your position as an airman in the USAF, blacken A on the answer sheet. OR mark B for Satisfied, C for Unsatisfied, D for Very Unsatisfied. Give a true picture of your feelings and respond rapidly without going back to previous items marked. Begin with answer sheet block 53. Following question 53 is an example of the answer categories applicable to all questions in PART III.

53. The geographical area to which you are assigned.

A. Very Satisfied B. Satisfied C. Unsatisfied D. Very Unsatisfied

54. The attitudes of civilians around your base toward the Air Force.
55. The educational opportunities provided by the surrounding community.
56. The BX and Commissary facilities at your base.

57. The cost of living in the area to which you are assigned.
58. The similarity between your assignment and your assignment preference.
59. The facilities provided by the base.
60. The distance to your home of record.
61. The on-base housing.
62. The size of your base.
63. The size of the surrounding community.
64. The additional duties associated with your job.
65. The cultural opportunities provided by the surrounding community.
66. The recreational opportunities provided by the surrounding community.
67. On-base and off-base transportation facilities.
68. The quality of base quarters, barracks, or civilian housing in which you live.
69. The quality of food and availability of eating facilities at your base or location.
70. The amount of money you can make in the Air Force.
71. Your pay compared to what you could make on the outside.
72. The protection provided by the Air Force Life Insurance program.
73. Your fringe benefits compared to fringe benefits offered by a civilian job.
74. The advantages provided by the commissary and BX.
75. The opportunity for you or your family to travel at military rates.
76. The standard of living which your income provides.
77. The quality of medical care provided by the Air Force.
78. The retirement income you would receive from an Air Force career.
79. The benefits provided by the Air Force.
80. The cost of TDY versus the payment received.
81. The extent to which your military pay covers your living expenses.
82. The respect that results from your rank and job.

83. The opportunity to meet and work with important people.
84. Your social position in the Air Force as a result of your job.
85. The status you have in the civilian community because of your job.
86. The prestige that goes with your position.
87. The status given a military man by the civilian community.
88. The pride your family has in your work.
89. Your prestige in the military community resulting from the type of work you do.
90. The prestige your family receives as a result of your job.
91. The feelings you get from wearing the Air Force uniform.
92. The status your job gives compared to the status you would expect as a civilian.

Part IV. Feelings While Working

The statements listed below describe how a person may feel while working. Read each statement carefully and decide whether it is applicable to how you generally feel when you are at work. If it Does describe your feelings, blacken A in the answer block. If it Does Not describe your feelings, mark rectangle B. Rectangles C, D, E are not used in Part IV. Begin with answer sheet block 93. Following question 93 is an example of the answer categories applicable to all questions in PART IV.

93. Can't seem to think.
A. Does describe B. Does not describe
94. Lack patience.
95. Feel a little hoarse.
96. Have a headache.
97. Feel unsteady on my feet.
98. Body feels generally tired.

- 99. Can't think clearly; have "cobwebs".
- 100. Lack self-confidence.
- 101. Feel thirsty.
- 102. Want to lie down.
- 103. Don't want to talk anymore.
- 104. Seems hard to sit or stand up straight.
- 105. Find it hard to breathe.
- 106. Feel drowsy.
- 107. Feel sick to my stomach; nauseous.
- 108. Feel stiff and cramped in the shoulders.
- 109. Eyelids twitch.
- 110. Seem to have no interest in things.
- 111. Feel like yawning.
- 112. Feel anxious about things.
- 113. Feel dizzy.
- 114. Eyes feel strained.
- 115. Seem to forget things.
- 116. Legs feel tired.
- 117. Hard to hold my head up; feels heavy.
- 118. Arms and legs feel "shaky".
- 119. Feel aches and pains in my back.
- 120. Feel clumsy and rigid when moving around.
- 121. Unable to concentrate for very long.
- 122. Feel nervous.
- 123. Feel bored.
- 124. Keep watching my watch or a clock.

Part V. Personal Traits

In this final part of the survey are a number of descriptions of personal characteristics of people. The descriptions are grouped into sets of four. Following each set of four descriptions are two questions: (1) Which is MOST LIKE YOU, and (2) which is LEAST LIKE YOU. Mark the answer sheet in rectangle A if the A description applies, mark B if the B description applies, mark C if the C description applies and mark D if the D description applies. Begin with answer sheet block 125.

- A A good mixer socially
- B Lacking in self-confidence
- C Thorough in any work undertaken
- D Tends to be somewhat emotional

125. In above statements, the one most like you is (mark A,B,C or D on answer sheet,

126. In above statements, the one least like you is (mark A,B,C or D on answer sheet,

- A Not interested in being with other people
- B Free from anxieties or tensions
- C Quite an unreliable person
- D Takes the lead in group discussion

127. In above statements, the one most like you is

128. In above statements, the one least like you is

- A Acts somewhat jumpy and nervous
- B A strong influence on others
- C Does not like social gatherings
- D A very persistent and steady worker

129. In above statements, the one most like you is

130. In above statements, the one least like you is

- A Finds it easy to make new acquaintances
- B Cannot stick to the same task for long
- C Easily managed by other people
- D Maintains self-control even when frustrated

131. In above statements, the one most like you is

132. In above statements, the one least like you is

- A Able to make important decisions without help
- B Does not mix easily with new people
- C Inclined to be tense or high-strung
- D Sees a job through despite difficulties

133. In above statements, the one most like you is

134. In above statements, the one least like you is

- A Not too interested in mixing socially with people
- B Doesn't take responsibilities seriously
- C Steady and composed at all times
- D Takes the lead in group activities

135. In above statements, the one most like you is

136. In above statements, the one least like you is

- A A person who can be relied upon
- B Easily upset when things go wrong
- C Not too sure of own opinions
- D Prefers to be around other people

137. In above statements, the one most like you is

138. In above statements, the one least like you is

- A Finds it easy to influence other people
- B Gets the job done in the face of any obstacle
- C Limits social relations to a select few
- D Tends to be a rather nervous person

139. In above statements, the one most like you is

140. In above statements, the one least like you is

- A Doesn't make friends very readily
- B Takes an active part in group affairs
- C Keeps at routine duties until completed
- D Not too well-balanced emotionally

141. In above statements, the one most like you is

142. In above statements, the one least like you is

- A Assured in relationships with others
- B Feelings are rather easily hurt
- C Follows well-developed work habits
- D Would rather keep to a small group of friends

143. In above statements, the one most like you is

144. In above statements, the one least like you is

- A Becomes irritated somewhat readily
- B Capable of handling any situation
- C Does not like to converse with strangers
- D Thorough in any work performed

145. In above statements, the one most like you is

146. In above statements, the one least like you is

- A Prefers not to argue with other people
- B Unable to keep to a fixed schedule
- C A calm and unexcitable person
- D Inclined to be highly sociable

147. In above statements, the one most like you is

148. In above statements, the one least like you is

- A Free from worry or care
- B Lacks a sense of responsibility
- C Not interested in mixing with the opposite sex
- D Skillful in handling other people

149. In above statements, the one most like you is

150. In above statements, the one least like you is

END OF SURVEY. PLEASE RETURN BOOKLET AND ANSWER SHEET.

MAINTENANCE TECHNICIAN SURVEY

SUPERVISORS TECHNICIAN MOTIVATION EVALUATION

All first and second level supervisors of participants in the Maintenance Technician Survey are requested to complete a Supervisors Technician Evaluation Form for each technician on the enclosed listing (persons either directly under your supervision or under the supervision of those whom you supervise). The enclosed number of forms provided in the packet should match the number of technicians on your list.

The Maintenance Technician Survey is being conducted as part of a research effort being conducted by Arizona State University under contract with the Air Force Office of Scientific Research, and with the cooperation of the Air Force Human Resources Laboratory, Advanced Systems Division, WPAFB, Ohio. Headquarters USAF Survey Control Number _____ has been assigned to this survey. Participation of the airman and civilians selected is voluntary and each subject will be provided with a Privacy Statement and have an opportunity to decline participation.

The purpose of the Maintenance Technician Survey, to be conducted at only Williams and Luke Air Force Bases at this time, is to collect information from Air Force and civilian squadron maintenance personnel concerning their perceptions of factors which influence their performance effectiveness. A second objective is to initiate the development of an Air Force Maintenance Performance Effectiveness Model based on the survey results and other inputs. The research data is intended for general Air Force use and is not intended as a means of performance measurement at either Base.

Your thoughtful cooperation in completing the Supervisors Technician Evaluation Form for each of the technicians on the enclosed list is requested. Then please complete the separate Supervisors Technical Information and Performance Rankings Form covering all of the equipment and personnel under your supervision. If you are a shop chief, please rank the airman and civilians who report to the supervisors which you direct.

The enclosed list of personnel who were selected for the Maintenance Technician Survey either directly report to you or report to a supervisor who in turn reports to you. Next to the names on the list are assigned Survey Control Numbers. Only the Survey Control Number is to be placed on the Supervisors Technician Evaluation Form (one number per form) in keeping with the Privacy Act of 1976.

However, the separate Supervisors Technical Information and Performance Rankings form, one required for your entire area of supervision, is to treat all of the equipments and personnel under your supervision. Names of all of the personnel reporting to you, or to the supervisors under you, may be used in the part 2 performance rankings. Note that the rankings are not to be limited to only those technicians on the selected list of subjects who completed the maintenance technician survey.

Thank you for your cooperation in this research effort.

SUPERVISORS TECHNICIAN EVALUATION FORM

for Maintenance Technician Survey

September 1979

Maintenance Squadron _____

Your Name _____ Your Supervisory Position _____

Survey Control Number of Maintenance Technician to be Evaluated

Instructions: You are requested to evaluate the above referenced technician on five important traits which are motivation indicators.

For each item, two written statements of motivation behavior are provided at the extreme ends of a vertical line scale. For each item, you are to place an X somewhere along the line, at the point which in your opinion best represents this technician's typical behavior.

The type of motivation which each item is designed to measure is written along the vertical rating scale. Note that your responses are for research purposes only and will not become part of the technicians personnel record. Place an X on each of the five trait scales.

1. Job Curiosity Trait of Technician.

When working, this individual would be most likely to:

seek out information about other parts of the aircraft and try to find out how his/her tasks fit into the whole system, even if such information was not essential to his/her task performance.

Scale
1

Job Curiosity

work only on his/her task and would not care how his/her work relates to the whole system.

2. Persistence Trait of Technician

While working on a long task, the technician's work group ran out of a crucial lubricant and no additional supplies were available in the shop. This individual would be likely to:

willingly go to another shop to get the lubricant necessary to complete the job, whether asked to or not.

Scale
2

Persistence

use this as an excuse to stop work on the task and leave the problem for someone else, or complain if asked to get the lubricant.

3. Professional Identification Trait of Technician

This individual would be likely to:

show pride in his/her AFSC, training, and job, and consider his/her daily work worthwhile to the Air Force.

Scale
3

Professional Identification

consider his/her AFSC "worthless" and possibly degrading. Also, he/she would consider his/her job unnecessary busy work which did not use his/her talents.

4. Organizational Identification Trait of Technician

This individual would be likely to:

take pride in his/her participation in the squadron and/or work group, and cooperate harmoniously with supervisor and/or associates.

Organizational Identification

Scale
4

continually complain about the squadron and/or work group and display alienation towards supervisor and/or associates.

5: Self-Starter Trait of Technician

An urgent work order has unexpectedly come down to the shop. If this individual had a "routine" dental appointment, he/she would be likely to:

ask the supervisor for a few minutes to call and cancel or delay the appointment so he/she could become involved in the urgent work.

Self Starter

Scale
5

complain to the supervisor that he/she could not possible re-schedule the appointment and ask to get out of the work.

SUPERVISORS TECHNICAL INFORMATION AND PERFORMANCE RANKINGS FORM

for Maintenance Technician Survey

September 1979

[One form to be completed covering your area(s) of supervision.]

Maintenance Squadron _____

Your Name _____

Your Job Classification or Title _____

Part I. Technical Information

Instructions: Both first and second level supervisors are requested to describe the technical systems, test and repair equipments, and technical information with which their technicians work. Please provide your best estimate on each of the following 9 items by marking an X along the horizontal scale at an appropriate position.

1. What is the average estimated weight in pounds of the subsystems (assemblies) which are serviced by the group(s) you supervise?

0 pounds 40 80 120 140 200 or more

2. How difficult is it, on the average, for your technicians to service assigned subsystems, based on the accessibility or clearance for servicing?

simple (adequate clearance) most difficult (very tight clearance)
0 1 2 3 4 5

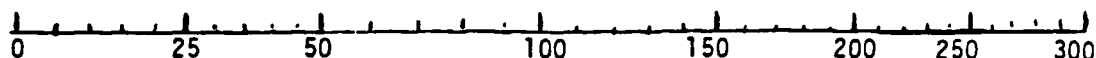
3. How difficult is it, on the average, for your technicians to remove and/or replace subsystems (or components), based on the accessibility or clearance for such tasks?

simple (adequate clearance) most difficult (very tight clearance)
0 1 2 3 4 5

4. What is the average number of internal components your group(s) deals with in servicing subsystems?

0 10 20 30 40 50 or more
parts _____

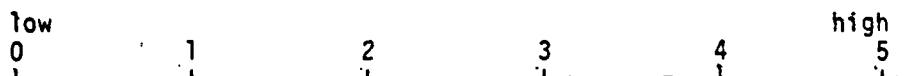
5. Estimate the average hours between servicing actions for the subsystems serviced by your group(s).



6. Rate the adequacy of the technical information available to your group(s) for servicing subsystems.



7. Rate the usability of the test equipment available to your group(s) for the subsystems serviced (leave this blank if your group(s) does not use test equipment).



8. Estimate the average knowledge of the technicians you supervise for the subsystems serviced.



9. Estimate the average skills of the technicians you supervise for the subsystems serviced.



Part 2. Performance Rankings

Instructions: Two separate rankings are desired for all of the technicians whom you supervise. Since you have worked directly with the technicians as a first-level supervisor, or have observed the technicians in action as a second-level supervisor, you are well qualified to rank the speed (work productivity) and the quality (work accuracy) of each technician under your direct supervision [or direct observation]. The first performance ranking is for Speed, the second for Quality. In each case, after the technicians have been rank ordered by Speed or by Quality of performance, you are requested to scale the expected level of performance from 1 to 10, with 10 being used for the top-ranked technician in each category.

APPENDIX C

FORTRAN IV Computer Program for
Processing Survey Data (including a
complete example output). Program
prepares data input on cards for
BMDP2R Statistical Package.

Data for Williams AFB, Field Maintenance
Squadron

FUNCTIONS IN PROGRAM 1 PRODUCE

162	1	IF DATA(11,M)=DATA(10,1) GO TO 34
163	2	GO TO 35
164	3	DATA(11,M)=DATA(10,1)
165	4	CONTINUE
166	5	34
167	6	GO TO 36
168	7	IF DATA(11,M)=DATA(10,1) GO TO 36
169	8	GO TO 37
170	9	SUM=DATA(11,M)+DATA(10,1)
171	10	DATA(11,M)=SUM
172	11	DATA(11,M)=SUM
173	12	DATA(11,M)=SUM
174	13	DATA(11,M)=SUM
175	14	DATA(11,M)=SUM
176	15	DATA(11,M)=SUM
177	16	DATA(11,M)=SUM
178	17	DATA(11,M)=SUM
179	18	DATA(11,M)=SUM
180	19	DATA(11,M)=SUM
181	20	DATA(11,M)=SUM
182	21	DATA(11,M)=SUM
183	22	DATA(11,M)=SUM
184	23	DATA(11,M)=SUM
185	24	DATA(11,M)=SUM
186	25	DATA(11,M)=SUM
187	26	DATA(11,M)=SUM
188	27	DATA(11,M)=SUM
189	28	DATA(11,M)=SUM
190	29	DATA(11,M)=SUM
191	30	DATA(11,M)=SUM
192	31	DATA(11,M)=SUM
193	32	DATA(11,M)=SUM
194	33	DATA(11,M)=SUM
195	34	DATA(11,M)=SUM
196	35	DATA(11,M)=SUM
197	36	DATA(11,M)=SUM
198	37	DATA(11,M)=SUM
199	38	DATA(11,M)=SUM
200	39	DATA(11,M)=SUM
201	40	DATA(11,M)=SUM
202	41	DATA(11,M)=SUM
203	42	DATA(11,M)=SUM
204	43	DATA(11,M)=SUM
205	44	DATA(11,M)=SUM
206	45	DATA(11,M)=SUM
207	46	DATA(11,M)=SUM
208	47	DATA(11,M)=SUM
209	48	DATA(11,M)=SUM
210	49	DATA(11,M)=SUM
211	50	DATA(11,M)=SUM
212	51	DATA(11,M)=SUM
213	52	DATA(11,M)=SUM
214	53	DATA(11,M)=SUM
215	54	DATA(11,M)=SUM
216	55	DATA(11,M)=SUM
217	56	DATA(11,M)=SUM
218	57	DATA(11,M)=SUM
219	58	DATA(11,M)=SUM
220	59	DATA(11,M)=SUM
221	60	DATA(11,M)=SUM
222	61	DATA(11,M)=SUM
223	62	DATA(11,M)=SUM

```
227. 60 TO 100,000,000
228. 60 TO 100,000,000
229. 60 TO 100,000,000
230. 60 TO 100,000,000
231. 60 TO 100,000,000
232. 60 TO 100,000,000
233. 60 TO 100,000,000
234. 60 TO 100,000,000
235. 60 TO 100,000,000
236. 60 TO 100,000,000
237. 60 TO 100,000,000
238. 60 TO 100,000,000
239. 60 TO 100,000,000
240. 60 TO 100,000,000
241. 60 TO 100,000,000
242. 60 TO 100,000,000
243. 60 TO 100,000,000
244. 60 TO 100,000,000
245. 60 TO 100,000,000
246. 60 TO 100,000,000
247. 60 TO 100,000,000
248. 60 TO 100,000,000
249. 60 TO 100,000,000
250. 60 TO 100,000,000
251. 60 TO 100,000,000
252. 60 TO 100,000,000
253. 60 TO 100,000,000
254. 60 TO 100,000,000
255. 60 TO 100,000,000
256. 60 TO 100,000,000
257. 60 TO 100,000,000
258. 60 TO 100,000,000
259. 60 TO 100,000,000
260. 60 TO 100,000,000
261. 60 TO 100,000,000
262. 60 TO 100,000,000
263. 60 TO 100,000,000
264. 60 TO 100,000,000
265. 60 TO 100,000,000
266. 60 TO 100,000,000
267. 60 TO 100,000,000
268. 60 TO 100,000,000
269. 60 TO 100,000,000
270. 60 TO 100,000,000
271. 60 TO 100,000,000
272. 60 TO 100,000,000
273. 60 TO 100,000,000
274. 60 TO 100,000,000
275. 60 TO 100,000,000
276. 60 TO 100,000,000
277. 60 TO 100,000,000
278. 60 TO 100,000,000
279. 60 TO 100,000,000
280. 60 TO 100,000,000
281. 60 TO 100,000,000
```


[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

7-10
MAY 1968

1541

FOURTH QUARTER 1964

DATE 12/31/64

PAGE

26

14600	Y	Y	3	1	1	3	Y	2	12	1	76	42352	5	77	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	4	Y	1	0	0
14610	Y	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	12	1	77	42352	0	78	76	20	1	1	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14620	Y	6	2	2	2	2	1	2	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
14630	Y	7	2	2	1	1	2	2	12	1	77	42352	5	0	77	0	1	1	0	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
14640	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	13	1	66	42353	0	66	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	5	3	0	3	99	
14650	Y	Y	3	3	3	3	3	2	13	1	76	42353	5	76	76	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	4	0	0	0	
14660	Y	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	13	1	76	42353	5	77	77	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	4	0	2	3	
14670	Y	10	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	13	1	72	42373	7	72	72	0	1	1	2	4	0	5	2	0	3	
14680	Y	7	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	13	1	79	42373	2	79	79	0	1	1	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	
14690	Y	Y	3	3	3	3	3	2	14	2	50	42350	5	55	52	0	1	2	2	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	
14700	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	42350	5	76	76	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	
14710	Y	3	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	78	42350	5	78	78	11	2	1	2	3	0	5	0	2	0	
14720	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	77	42350	5	78	79	0	1	1	2	2	10	5	0	0	0	
14730	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	14	2	76	0	5	76	77	32	1	1	2	7	0	6	0	3	3	
14740	Y	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	15	2	79	42350	5	79	79	0	1	1	2	7	0	5	1	4	1	0	
14750	Y	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	15	2	74	0	5	74	74	0	1	1	2	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	
14760	Y	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	15	2	52	0	5	0	52	0	1	2	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	
14770	Y	0	2	3	3	3	3	2	15	2	70	42374	7	74	74	0	1	1	2	4	0	5	4	2	0	0	
14780	Y	7	3	3	3	3	3	2	16	2	78	42354	5	78	78	11	1	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	
14790	Y	10	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	2	16	1	73	0	5	73	73	10	1	1	2	0	0	5	0	4	0	

ՀԱՅԿԱԿԱՆ ՎԵՐԱԳՈՒՄՆԵՐ

PAGE 21

610271 2144

[illegible]

10	3	3	1	100	5	4	25	31	72	25	75	25	21	22	25	19	25	20	17	1	1	-6	4		
10	3	3	1	100	5	5	30	33	21	30	20	23	20	30	27	23	41	35	16	-1	2	-7	6		
10	3	3	1	100	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30	1	2	25	10	3	4	1	27	33	22	30	22	26	27	25	22	15	35	20	16	-4	4	0	0	
30	1	2	25	10	3	4	1	27	31	27	30	22	23	25	23	25	0	0	0	17	1	-2	-5	0	
30	1	2	25	10	3	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30	1	2	25	10	3	4	3	25	27	20	27	23	21	30	25	17	27	25	32	16	7	-1	-2	1	
20	0	0	0	300	4	0	4	25	27	25	27	23	25	30	25	22	0	0	0	19	-5	2	-1	4	
20	0	0	0	300	4	0	4	27	21	20	27	27	31	30	15	22	20	0	0	16	0	-2	0	2	
20	0	0	0	300	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20	0	0	0	300	4	0	4	27	27	25	25	22	21	30	25	22	22	24	29	22	19	-2	1	-1	2
20	0	0	0	300	4	0	4	25	15	24	27	22	25	27	30	37	25	25	30	25	16	0	0	-1	1
20	1	5	50	25	5	0	4	20	30	22	25	25	26	20	30	27	22	21	31	29	17	-2	4	-1	-1
20	1	5	50	25	5	0	4	27	25	27	30	26	30	23	25	30	27	20	29	24	17	-1	2	1	-2
20	1	5	50	25	5	0	4	27	31	24	27	23	23	37	30	22	27	0	0	0	19	-1	-1	-3	5
20	1	5	50	25	5	0	4	32	30	27	30	25	26	27	27	22	25	0	0	0	16	0	1	-3	2
20	1	5	50	25	5	0	4	25	30	25	27	25	25	30	23	25	25	0	0	0	20	-4	2	0	2
20	1	1	200	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	1	200	4	0	4	4	17	20	24	27	25	20	27	31	32	25	27	30	25	14	-1	3	-4	2

20	1	1	5	250	4	0	4	4	25	31	25	73	25	25	25	22	29	21	16	-3	3	-1	1
20	1	1	5	250	4	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	1	1	5	250	4	0	4	4	27	31	25	25	26	27	30	27	25	0	0	20	-2	2	-1
20	2	3	15	200	2	4	3	3	22	17	24	25	16	25	31	27	22	20	29	23	10	3	0
20	2	3	15	200	2	4	3	3	27	27	24	27	26	31	25	25	25	33	26	19	0	2	-4
20	2	3	15	200	2	4	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
20	2	3	15	200	2	4	3	3	20	27	27	26	23	25	23	25	31	37	27	16	0	2	-6
20	2	3	15	200	2	4	3	3	12	27	26	32	25	25	33	20	25	31	40	35	16	1	2
25	2	2	6	3	5	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	2	2	6	3	5	5	4	4	25	25	25	23	25	27	20	20	23	24	24	16	-2	1	1
25	2	2	6	3	5	5	4	4	22	31	27	30	27	30	33	25	22	0	0	0	16	3	-1
25	2	2	6	3	5	5	4	4	30	33	22	32	23	26	27	20	36	0	0	20	-1	3	-3
25	2	2	6	3	5	5	4	4	25	17	16	27	26	25	30	27	22	0	0	0	16	1	-4
20	1	3	10	30	4	4	3	3	30	21	26	30	23	31	13	20	25	22	21	13	20	16	3
20	1	3	10	30	4	4	3	3	30	25	27	35	26	33	25	33	22	30	0	0	0	19	-1
20	1	3	10	30	4	4	3	3	27	25	20	30	23	21	23	23	25	22	26	29	20	17	-3
20	1	3	10	30	4	4	3	3	15	31	24	27	26	20	25	23	27	25	22	29	25	15	-4
20	1	3	10	30	4	4	3	3	22	30	22	27	26	26	27	30	27	23	22	21	17	2	3
25	2	3	30	15	4	0	3	3	17	23	27	30	16	26	27	27	25	21	37	37	16	-1	-2

70	3	3	30	15	4	0	3	3	27	23	20	21	20	25	35	40	25	23	43	37	19	0	-2	1	1	
70	3	3	30	15	4	0	3	3	30	20	30	22	13	25	27	30	22	31	38	30	19	-3	1	-2	4	
70	3	3	30	15	4	0	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
70	3	3	30	15	4	0	3	3	27	27	25	30	26	30	30	25	22	28	36	37	19	1	-2	-2	3	
20	2	2	45	170	4	3	4	4	25	15	22	22	22	21	25	27	22	0	0	0	31	-4	1	-1	4	
20	2	2	45	170	4	3	4	4	32	33	25	32	28	25	23	25	26	21	26	25	17	2	2	-2	-2	
20	2	2	45	170	4	3	4	4	22	27	25	27	31	28	25	30	25	26	27	25	19	1	-4	1	2	
20	2	2	45	170	4	3	4	4	25	31	25	30	28	26	25	23	25	22	21	20	19	-2	2	-1	1	
20	2	2	45	170	4	3	4	4	20	23	24	27	27	25	27	31	20	25	30	24	18	-1	1	-6	6	
70	3	4	20	100	3	5	5	4	30	37	26	27	27	30	30	30	27	0	0	0	20	-1	1	-1	1	
70	3	4	20	100	3	5	5	4	30	27	26	25	21	20	25	23	27	25	0	0	14	-1	3	-3	1	
70	3	4	20	100	3	5	5	4	25	33	24	20	28	23	25	27	25	22	18	19	11	19	1	0	-4	3
70	3	4	20	100	3	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
70	3	4	20	100	3	5	5	4	25	27	25	25	26	28	30	31	22	22	20	19	19	-2	3	-2	1	
20	2	1	2	150	4	3	3	3	27	30	27	27	25	28	25	30	30	22	20	21	20	20	1	3	-3	-1
20	2	1	2	150	4	3	3	3	27	35	25	32	26	26	21	30	40	20	0	0	14	-2	5	-3	0	
20	2	1	2	150	4	3	3	3	27	21	24	22	21	21	21	21	25	22	0	0	18	0	0	-2	2	
20	2	1	2	150	4	3	3	3	25	23	20	25	18	26	25	21	22	15	21	33	23	16	-1	-2	-4	5
20	2	1	2	150	4	3	3	3	30	37	27	30	25	26	25	23	27	22	24	25	19	20	-4	0	-4	5
0	4	4	4	300	5	5	4	4	27	35	24	27	23	23	24	25	27	25	0	0	19	-5	4	-1	2	

APPENDIX D

Brief Summary on BMDP Statistical Programs

P2R

13.2 Stepwise Regression

P2R computes estimates of the parameters of a multiple linear regression equation in a stepwise manner. That is, the variables are entered (forward stepping) or removed (backward stepping) from the equation one at a time according to any of four possible criteria. The order of entry or removal can be specified entirely or in part. The regression equation can be estimated with or without an intercept.

• RESULTS

The Werner blood chemistry data (Table 5.1) are used to illustrate the results produced by P2R. In Example 13.7 we request that a stepwise regression be performed with CHOLSTRL as the dependent variable. Only the REGRESS paragraph is specific to P2R. The remaining Control Language instructions are described in Chapter 5.

Example 13.7

```
/PROBLEM  TITLE IS 'WERNER BLOOD CHEMISTRY DATA'.
/INPUT    VARIABLES ARE 9.
          FORMAT IS '(A4,5F4.0,3F4.1)'.
/VARIABLE NAMES ARE ID,AGE,HEIGHT,WEIGHT,BRTHPILL,
          CHOLSTRL,ALBUMIN,CALCIUM,URICACID.
          MAXIMUM IS (6)400.
          MINIMUM IS (6)150.
          BLANKS ARE MISSING.
          LABEL IS ID.

/REGRESS  DEPENDENT IS CHOLSTRL.

/END
```

The Control Language must be preceded by System Cards to initiate the analysis by P2R. At HSCF, the System Cards are

```
[//jobname JOB nooo,yourname
// EXEC BIMED,PROG=BMDP2R
//SYSIN DD *
```

The Control Language is immediately followed by the data (Table 5.1). The analysis is terminated by another System Card. At HSCF, this System Card is

```
[//
```

The results of the regression analysis are presented in Output 13.7. The circled numbers below correspond to those in the output.

- ① Complete cases only are used in the computations; i.e., cases that have no missing values or values out of range. Therefore only 180 of the original 188 cases are used. All variables are checked for invalid values

APPENDIX E

Example Output of BMDP2R Statistical
Program (Multiple Linear Stepwise Regression).
Shows Output for Williams Air Force Base,
Field Maintenance Squadron Data.

YUJMMH..HROPEN

PRINT PARTIAL CORRELATION SUMMARY TABLE YES
 PRINT C-BALLO SUMMARY TABLE NO
 PRINT SUMMARY TABLE YES
 PRINT RESIDUALS AND DATA YES
 NUMBER OF CASES READ 75

REGRESSION TIME : STEPRIZE LINEAR REGRESSION AF MAINTENANCE SURVEY DATA
 STEPPING ALGORITHM : STANDARD
 REGRESSION NUMBER OF STEPS : 100
 REGRESSION NUMBER OF STEPS : 100
 MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE F TO ENTER : 1.0000
 MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE F TO REMOVE : 3.000
 MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE TOLERANCE : .00100

STEP NO. 0

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .0000
 MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .0000
 STD. ERROR OF EST. 2.1808

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
 REGRESSION 10000000
 RESIDUAL 32456687

SUM OF SQUARES OF MEAN SQUARE F RATIO
 10000000 74 4913332 .000

VARIABLES IN EQUATION
 COEFF F TO REMOVE LEVEL

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION
 PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE	COEFF	F TO REMOVE LEVEL	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE	F TO ENTER LEVEL
INTERCEPT	6.6971				
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21					
22					
23					
24					
25					
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					
41					
42					
43					
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					
51					
52					
53					
54					
55					
56					
57					
58					
59					
60					
61					
62					
63					
64					
65					
66					
67					
68					
69					
70					
71					
72					
73					
74					
75					
76					
77					
78					
79					
80					
81					
82					
83					
84					
85					
86					
87					
88					
89					
90					
91					
92					
93					
94					
95					
96					
97					
98					
99					
100					

STEP NO. VARIABLE ENTERED 2 8

SUM OF SQUARES OF
STD. ERROR OF EST.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

REGRESSION

RESIDUAL

SUM OF SQUARES OF

MEAN SQUARE

F RATIO

212.1421

212.1421

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

136.339

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE

PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

VARIABLE

316P MO. 2 03113 19 3
2045 11-30-45.
2046 11-30-45.
2047 11-30-45.
2048 11-30-45.
2049 11-30-45.
2050 11-30-45.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
REGRESSION
RESIDUAL

OF	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
2	112.0264	78.666
72	1.929081	

VARIABLES IN EQUATION COEFFICIENTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION
PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

The image shows a page from a manuscript, possibly a calendar or almanac. The page is divided into two main sections by a horizontal line. The top section contains a grid of small, square boxes, each containing a single character, possibly representing a calendar or a table of data. The bottom section contains a larger, more complex grid of characters, possibly representing a larger table or a different type of data. The text is written in a traditional East Asian script, likely Chinese or Japanese.

[illegible]

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE
STD. ERROR OF EST.
1.1232

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
REGRESSION
RESIDUAL

SUM OF SQUARES
23.51076
2.08808

DF
48
48

MEAN SQUARE
.490016
.043502

F RATIO
37.976

VARIABLE COEFFICIENT OF CORR STD REG COEFF F TO REMOVE LEVEL

17-INTERCEPT
-0.041
-0.041
-0.041
-0.041
-0.041

32.128
3.726
3.726
8.432

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION
PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE P TO ENTER LEVEL

1	-.11185	.3373	.771
2	-.0640	.3177	.771
3	-.03105	.31887	.771
4	-.08284	.31783	.771
5	-.09104	.31783	.771
6	-.06530	.31783	.771
7	-.04273	.31783	.771
8	-.0072	.31783	.771
9	-.017042	.31783	.771
10	-.017002	.31783	.771
11	-.015349	.31783	.771
12	-.013249	.31783	.771
13	-.011529	.31783	.771
14	-.009504	.31783	.771
15	-.008025	.31783	.771
16	-.006903	.31783	.771
17	-.005903	.31783	.771
18	-.004903	.31783	.771
19	-.003903	.31783	.771
20	-.002903	.31783	.771
21	-.001903	.31783	.771
22	-.000903	.31783	.771
23	-.000903	.31783	.771
24	-.000903	.31783	.771
25	-.000903	.31783	.771
26	-.000903	.31783	.771
27	-.000903	.31783	.771
28	-.000903	.31783	.771
29	-.000903	.31783	.771
30	-.000903	.31783	.771
31	-.000903	.31783	.771
32	-.000903	.31783	.771
33	-.000903	.31783	.771
34	-.000903	.31783	.771
35	-.000903	.31783	.771
36	-.000903	.31783	.771
37	-.000903	.31783	.771
38	-.000903	.31783	.771
39	-.000903	.31783	.771
40	-.000903	.31783	.771
41	-.000903	.31783	.771
42	-.000903	.31783	.771
43	-.000903	.31783	.771
44	-.000903	.31783	.771
45	-.000903	.31783	.771
46	-.000903	.31783	.771
47	-.000903	.31783	.771
48	-.000903	.31783	.771
49	-.000903	.31783	.771
50	-.000903	.31783	.771

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

STEP NO.
VARIABLE ENTERED 14 M
MULTIPLE R
MULTIPLE R-SQUARE
STD. ERROR OF EST.
1.1187

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
SUM OF SQUARES
REGRESSION
RESIDUAL
241.84419
84.40378
157.44041
1.2447711

DF
48
48

MEAN SQUARE
5.040504
1.2447711

F RATIO
32.397

VARIABLES IN EQUATION
15
COEFF

:

F TO REMOVE LEVEL

32.395

COEFF

1.127

VARIABLE

INTERCEPT

VARIABLE	COEFF	STD REG	F TO REMOVE LEVEL	VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE	F TO ENTER LEVEL
INTERCEPT	1.127						
1	.000	.000					
2	.000	.000					
3	.000	.000					
4	.000	.000					
5	.000	.000					
6	.000	.000					
7	.000	.000					
8	.000	.000					
9	.000	.000					
10	.000	.000					
11	.000	.000					
12	.000	.000					
13	.000	.000					
14	.000	.000					
15	.000	.000					
16	.000	.000					
17	.000	.000					
18	.000	.000					
19	.000	.000					
20	.000	.000					
21	.000	.000					
22	.000	.000					
23	.000	.000					
24	.000	.000					
25	.000	.000					
26	.000	.000					
27	.000	.000					
28	.000	.000					
29	.000	.000					
30	.000	.000					
31	.000	.000					
32	.000	.000					
33	.000	.000					
34	.000	.000					
35	.000	.000					
36	.000	.000					
37	.000	.000					
38	.000	.000					
39	.000	.000					
40	.000	.000					
41	.000	.000					
42	.000	.000					
43	.000	.000					
44	.000	.000					
45	.000	.000					
46	.000	.000					
47	.000	.000					
48	.000	.000					
49	.000	.000					
50	.000	.000					
51	.000	.000					
52	.000	.000					
53	.000	.000					
54	.000	.000					
55	.000	.000					
56	.000	.000					
57	.000	.000					
58	.000	.000					
59	.000	.000					
60	.000	.000					
61	.000	.000					
62	.000	.000					
63	.000	.000					
64	.000	.000					
65	.000	.000					
66	.000	.000					
67	.000	.000					
68	.000	.000					
69	.000	.000					
70	.000	.000					
71	.000	.000					
72	.000	.000					
73	.000	.000					
74	.000	.000					
75	.000	.000					
76	.000	.000					
77	.000	.000					
78	.000	.000					
79	.000	.000					
80	.000	.000					
81	.000	.000					
82	.000	.000					
83	.000	.000					
84	.000	.000					
85	.000	.000					
86	.000	.000					
87	.000	.000					
88	.000	.000					
89	.000	.000					
90	.000	.000					
91	.000	.000					
92	.000	.000					
93	.000	.000					
94	.000	.000					
95	.000	.000					
96	.000	.000					
97	.000	.000					
98	.000	.000					
99	.000	.000					
100	.000	.000					

001
001
001
001
001

001
001
001
001
001

001
001
001
001
001

001
001
001
001
001

STEP NO. 7
VARIABLE ENTERED 3 C

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .9438
SYD. ERROR EST. 1.1124

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
REGRESSION 33.8336
RESIDUAL 82.02815

SUM OF SQUARES 67
MEAN SQUARE 28.134

F RATIO 28.134

VARIABLE COEFFICIENT OF CORR

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION
PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

1.212
-.409
-.409
-.409
-.409

000
019
001
019
019

00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022

00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022

00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022
00022

STEP NO. 2
VARIABLE ENTERED 29 X

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .932
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.1080

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
REGRESSION
RESIDUAL

SUM OF SQUARES 20.88821
DE 48
MEAN SQUARE 25.188
F RATIO 25.188

VARIABLES IN EQUATION
COEFF

TO REMOVE LEVEL

IV-INTERCEPT
14
14
14
14

COEFFICIENT OF COEFF
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22

0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22

0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22

0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22

0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22

0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22

0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22

0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22

0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22

0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22

0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22

0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22

0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22
0.22

[illegible]

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE			SUM OF SQUARES	DF	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
REGRESSION			51.9449	1	51.9449	21.479
RESIDUAL			19.97083	14	1.42649	

[illegible]

VARIABLE	VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION	PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE - P TO ENTER LEVEL
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
21		
22		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
30		
31		
32		
33		
34		
35		
36		
37		
38		
39		
40		
41		
42		
43		
44		
45		
46		
47		
48		
49		
50		
51		
52		
53		
54		
55		
56		
57		
58		
59		
60		
61		
62		
63		
64		
65		
66		
67		
68		
69		
70		
71		
72		
73		
74		
75		
76		
77		
78		
79		
80		
81		
82		
83		
84		
85		
86		
87		
88		
89		
90		
91		
92		
93		
94		
95		
96		
97		
98		
99		
100		

[illegible]

STEP NO. 11
 VARIABLE REMOVED 11 K
 SUM OF SQUARES 1.3774
 SUM OF SQUARES 1.3774
 STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.3774

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
 SUM OF SQUARES 1.3774
 REGRESSION 1.3774
 RESIDUAL 1.3774

MEAN SQUARE 1.3774
 F RATIO 24.214

VARIABLE COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION
 COEFF. STD. ERROR
 F TO REMOVE LEVEL
 F TO REMOVE LEVEL

VARIABLE	COEFF.	STD. ERROR	F TO REMOVE LEVEL	VARIABLE	COEFF.	STD. ERROR	F TO REMOVE LEVEL
1	.000	.000	.000	1	.000	.000	.000
2	.000	.000	.000	2	.000	.000	.000
3	.000	.000	.000	3	.000	.000	.000
4	.000	.000	.000	4	.000	.000	.000
5	.000	.000	.000	5	.000	.000	.000
6	.000	.000	.000	6	.000	.000	.000
7	.000	.000	.000	7	.000	.000	.000
8	.000	.000	.000	8	.000	.000	.000
9	.000	.000	.000	9	.000	.000	.000
10	.000	.000	.000	10	.000	.000	.000
11	.000	.000	.000	11	.000	.000	.000
12	.000	.000	.000	12	.000	.000	.000
13	.000	.000	.000	13	.000	.000	.000
14	.000	.000	.000	14	.000	.000	.000
15	.000	.000	.000	15	.000	.000	.000
16	.000	.000	.000	16	.000	.000	.000
17	.000	.000	.000	17	.000	.000	.000
18	.000	.000	.000	18	.000	.000	.000
19	.000	.000	.000	19	.000	.000	.000
20	.000	.000	.000	20	.000	.000	.000
21	.000	.000	.000	21	.000	.000	.000
22	.000	.000	.000	22	.000	.000	.000
23	.000	.000	.000	23	.000	.000	.000
24	.000	.000	.000	24	.000	.000	.000
25	.000	.000	.000	25	.000	.000	.000
26	.000	.000	.000	26	.000	.000	.000
27	.000	.000	.000	27	.000	.000	.000
28	.000	.000	.000	28	.000	.000	.000
29	.000	.000	.000	29	.000	.000	.000
30	.000	.000	.000	30	.000	.000	.000
31	.000	.000	.000	31	.000	.000	.000
32	.000	.000	.000	32	.000	.000	.000
33	.000	.000	.000	33	.000	.000	.000
34	.000	.000	.000	34	.000	.000	.000
35	.000	.000	.000	35	.000	.000	.000
36	.000	.000	.000	36	.000	.000	.000
37	.000	.000	.000	37	.000	.000	.000
38	.000	.000	.000	38	.000	.000	.000
39	.000	.000	.000	39	.000	.000	.000
40	.000	.000	.000	40	.000	.000	.000
41	.000	.000	.000	41	.000	.000	.000
42	.000	.000	.000	42	.000	.000	.000
43	.000	.000	.000	43	.000	.000	.000
44	.000	.000	.000	44	.000	.000	.000
45	.000	.000	.000	45	.000	.000	.000
46	.000	.000	.000	46	.000	.000	.000
47	.000	.000	.000	47	.000	.000	.000
48	.000	.000	.000	48	.000	.000	.000
49	.000	.000	.000	49	.000	.000	.000
50	.000	.000	.000	50	.000	.000	.000

STEP NO. 13
 VARIABLE ENTERED AS IT
 MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .9889
 STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.0870
 ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
 SUM OF SQUARES OF MEAN SQUARE F RATIO
 REGRESSION 25.23713 23.24981 20.748
 RESIDUAL 10.44941 1.121620

VARIABLES IN EQUATION		VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION	
VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION	VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORRELATION
INTERCEPT	.4021		
1	.5972		
2	.5407		
3	.5887		
4	.3377		
5	.0116		
6	.0116		
7	.0116		
8	.0116		
9	.0116		
10	.0116		
11	.0116		
12	.0116		
13	.0116		
14	.0116		
15	.0116		
16	.0116		
17	.0116		
18	.0116		
19	.0116		
20	.0116		
21	.0116		
22	.0116		
23	.0116		
24	.0116		
25	.0116		
26	.0116		
27	.0116		
28	.0116		
29	.0116		
30	.0116		
31	.0116		
32	.0116		
33	.0116		
34	.0116		
35	.0116		
36	.0116		
37	.0116		
38	.0116		
39	.0116		
40	.0116		
41	.0116		
42	.0116		
43	.0116		
44	.0116		
45	.0116		
46	.0116		
47	.0116		
48	.0116		
49	.0116		
50	.0116		

STEP NO. 15
VARIABLE ENTERED 20 CC

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .9728
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.0082

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
SUM OF SQUARES OF MEAN SQUARE F RATIO
REGRESSION 289.4401 13 16.9256 18.303
RESIDUAL 46.6056 41 1.0248

VARIABLES IN EQUATION
COEFFICIENT OF CORRELATION STD. ERROR

11-INTERCEPT .208
1 1.00
2 .222
3 .777
4 .110
5 .110
6 .017
7 .017
8 .017
9 .017
10 .017
11 .017
12 .017
13 .017
14 .017
15 .017
16 .017
17 .017
18 .017
19 .017
20 .017

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION
PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

1 .016
2 .016
3 .016
4 .016
5 .016
6 .016
7 .016
8 .016
9 .016
10 .016
11 .016
12 .016
13 .016
14 .016
15 .016
16 .016
17 .016
18 .016
19 .016
20 .016

11-INTERCEPT .208
1 1.00
2 .222
3 .777
4 .110
5 .110
6 .017
7 .017
8 .017
9 .017
10 .017
11 .017
12 .017
13 .017
14 .017
15 .017
16 .017
17 .017
18 .017
19 .017
20 .017

11-INTERCEPT .208
1 1.00
2 .222
3 .777
4 .110
5 .110
6 .017
7 .017
8 .017
9 .017
10 .017
11 .017
12 .017
13 .017
14 .017
15 .017
16 .017
17 .017
18 .017
19 .017
20 .017

11-INTERCEPT .208
1 1.00
2 .222
3 .777
4 .110
5 .110
6 .017
7 .017
8 .017
9 .017
10 .017
11 .017
12 .017
13 .017
14 .017
15 .017
16 .017
17 .017
18 .017
19 .017
20 .017

MULTIPLE M-SQUARE.	.0020
MULTIPLE M-SQUARE.	.0135
STD. ERROR OF EST.	1.0159

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

DF	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
1	17.71271	17.161
1	1.03134	

FROM \$70 REG
COST \$433
TO REMOVE LEVEL

579
50.539

2017

9590
1111
9590
1111

100

0110
-093
237

1

STAMPED. REMOVED 45 17

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE.
STD. ERROR OF EST.
1.0177
1.0177
1.0177

SUM OF SQUARES OF MEAN SQUARE F RATIO
 19.3333 18 19.3333 19.219

VARIABLES IN EQUATION
 COEFF F TO REMOVE LEVEL

VARIABLE	COEFF	F	TO REMOVE LEVEL
1	.000	0.00	
2	.000	0.00	
3	.000	0.00	
4	.000	0.00	
5	.000	0.00	
6	.000	0.00	
7	.000	0.00	
8	.000	0.00	
9	.000	0.00	
10	.000	0.00	
11	.000	0.00	
12	.000	0.00	
13	.000	0.00	
14	.000	0.00	
15	.000	0.00	
16	.000	0.00	
17	.000	0.00	
18	.000	0.00	
19	.000	0.00	
20	.000	0.00	
21	.000	0.00	
22	.000	0.00	
23	.000	0.00	
24	.000	0.00	
25	.000	0.00	
26	.000	0.00	
27	.000	0.00	
28	.000	0.00	
29	.000	0.00	
30	.000	0.00	
31	.000	0.00	
32	.000	0.00	
33	.000	0.00	
34	.000	0.00	
35	.000	0.00	
36	.000	0.00	
37	.000	0.00	
38	.000	0.00	
39	.000	0.00	
40	.000	0.00	
41	.000	0.00	
42	.000	0.00	
43	.000	0.00	
44	.000	0.00	
45	.000	0.00	
46	.000	0.00	
47	.000	0.00	
48	.000	0.00	
49	.000	0.00	
50	.000	0.00	
51	.000	0.00	
52	.000	0.00	
53	.000	0.00	
54	.000	0.00	
55	.000	0.00	
56	.000	0.00	
57	.000	0.00	
58	.000	0.00	
59	.000	0.00	
60	.000	0.00	
61	.000	0.00	
62	.000	0.00	
63	.000	0.00	
64	.000	0.00	
65	.000	0.00	
66	.000	0.00	
67	.000	0.00	
68	.000	0.00	
69	.000	0.00	
70	.000	0.00	
71	.000	0.00	
72	.000	0.00	
73	.000	0.00	
74	.000	0.00	
75	.000	0.00	
76	.000	0.00	
77	.000	0.00	
78	.000	0.00	
79	.000	0.00	
80	.000	0.00	
81	.000	0.00	
82	.000	0.00	
83	.000	0.00	
84	.000	0.00	
85	.000	0.00	
86	.000	0.00	
87	.000	0.00	
88	.000	0.00	
89	.000	0.00	
90	.000	0.00	
91	.000	0.00	
92	.000	0.00	
93	.000	0.00	
94	.000	0.00	
95	.000	0.00	
96	.000	0.00	
97	.000	0.00	
98	.000	0.00	
99	.000	0.00	
100	.000	0.00	

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION
 PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL

STEP NO. 23
 VARIABLE REMOVED 27 88
 MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .0047
 STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.0241
 ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
 REGRESSION SUM OF SQUARES 95 MEAN SQUARE 20.2000 F RATIO 19.219

RESIDUAL 43.901222 41 1.048672

VARIABLES IN EQUATION		VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION	
VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT OF COEFF	STD. ERROR	COEFF
17-INTENSEPT	-2226	1087	
1	599	1087	
2	1377	1087	
3	1186	1087	
4	1194	1087	
5	1337	1087	
6	1332	1087	
7	1014	1087	
8	1014	1087	
9	1014	1087	
10	1014	1087	
11	1014	1087	
12	1014	1087	
13	1014	1087	
14	1014	1087	
15	1014	1087	
16	1014	1087	
17	1014	1087	
18	1014	1087	
19	1014	1087	
20	1014	1087	
21	1014	1087	
22	1014	1087	
23	1014	1087	
24	1014	1087	
25	1014	1087	
26	1014	1087	
27	1014	1087	
28	1014	1087	
29	1014	1087	
30	1014	1087	
31	1014	1087	
32	1014	1087	
33	1014	1087	
34	1014	1087	
35	1014	1087	
36	1014	1087	
37	1014	1087	
38	1014	1087	
39	1014	1087	
40	1014	1087	
41	1014	1087	
42	1014	1087	
43	1014	1087	
44	1014	1087	
45	1014	1087	
46	1014	1087	
47	1014	1087	
48	1014	1087	
49	1014	1087	
50	1014	1087	
51	1014	1087	
52	1014	1087	
53	1014	1087	
54	1014	1087	
55	1014	1087	
56	1014	1087	
57	1014	1087	
58	1014	1087	
59	1014	1087	
60	1014	1087	
61	1014	1087	
62	1014	1087	
63	1014	1087	
64	1014	1087	
65	1014	1087	
66	1014	1087	
67	1014	1087	
68	1014	1087	
69	1014	1087	
70	1014	1087	
71	1014	1087	
72	1014	1087	
73	1014	1087	
74	1014	1087	
75	1014	1087	
76	1014	1087	
77	1014	1087	
78	1014	1087	
79	1014	1087	
80	1014	1087	
81	1014	1087	
82	1014	1087	
83	1014	1087	
84	1014	1087	
85	1014	1087	
86	1014	1087	
87	1014	1087	
88	1014	1087	
89	1014	1087	
90	1014	1087	
91	1014	1087	
92	1014	1087	
93	1014	1087	
94	1014	1087	
95	1014	1087	
96	1014	1087	
97	1014	1087	
98	1014	1087	
99	1014	1087	
100	1014	1087	

STEP NO. 20
VARIABLE REMOVED 50 YV
MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .9720
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.0396
ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
SUM OF SQUARES 250.8175
RESIDUAL 43.901222
MEAN SQUARE 21.4539
F RATIO 20.113

VARIABLES IN EQUATION		VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION	
COEFFICIENT OF EST.	STD. ERROR	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL
1			
1	.085	.3791	.209
2	.179	.3791	.209
3	.197	.3791	.209
4	.197	.3791	.209
5	.197	.3791	.209
6	.197	.3791	.209
7	.197	.3791	.209
8	.197	.3791	.209
9	.197	.3791	.209
10	.197	.3791	.209
11	.197	.3791	.209
12	.197	.3791	.209
13	.197	.3791	.209
14	.197	.3791	.209
15	.197	.3791	.209
16	.197	.3791	.209
17	.197	.3791	.209
18	.197	.3791	.209
19	.197	.3791	.209
20	.197	.3791	.209
21	.197	.3791	.209
22	.197	.3791	.209
23	.197	.3791	.209
24	.197	.3791	.209
25	.197	.3791	.209
26	.197	.3791	.209
27	.197	.3791	.209
28	.197	.3791	.209
29	.197	.3791	.209
30	.197	.3791	.209
31	.197	.3791	.209
32	.197	.3791	.209
33	.197	.3791	.209
34	.197	.3791	.209
35	.197	.3791	.209
36	.197	.3791	.209
37	.197	.3791	.209
38	.197	.3791	.209
39	.197	.3791	.209
40	.197	.3791	.209
41	.197	.3791	.209
42	.197	.3791	.209
43	.197	.3791	.209
44	.197	.3791	.209
45	.197	.3791	.209
46	.197	.3791	.209
47	.197	.3791	.209
48	.197	.3791	.209
49	.197	.3791	.209
50	.197	.3791	.209
51	.197	.3791	.209
52	.197	.3791	.209
53	.197	.3791	.209
54	.197	.3791	.209
55	.197	.3791	.209
56	.197	.3791	.209
57	.197	.3791	.209
58	.197	.3791	.209
59	.197	.3791	.209
60	.197	.3791	.209
61	.197	.3791	.209
62	.197	.3791	.209
63	.197	.3791	.209
64	.197	.3791	.209
65	.197	.3791	.209
66	.197	.3791	.209
67	.197	.3791	.209
68	.197	.3791	.209
69	.197	.3791	.209
70	.197	.3791	.209
71	.197	.3791	.209
72	.197	.3791	.209
73	.197	.3791	.209
74	.197	.3791	.209
75	.197	.3791	.209
76	.197	.3791	.209
77	.197	.3791	.209
78	.197	.3791	.209
79	.197	.3791	.209
80	.197	.3791	.209
81	.197	.3791	.209
82	.197	.3791	.209
83	.197	.3791	.209
84	.197	.3791	.209
85	.197	.3791	.209
86	.197	.3791	.209
87	.197	.3791	.209
88	.197	.3791	.209
89	.197	.3791	.209
90	.197	.3791	.209
91	.197	.3791	.209
92	.197	.3791	.209
93	.197	.3791	.209
94	.197	.3791	.209
95	.197	.3791	.209
96	.197	.3791	.209
97	.197	.3791	.209
98	.197	.3791	.209
99	.197	.3791	.209
100	.197	.3791	.209

STEP NO. 25
VARIABLE REMOVED 23 W

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE .927
STD. ERROR OF EST. 1.077

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
REGRESSION 29.05816
RESIDUAL 1.077

VARIABLES IN EQUATION

MEAN SQUARE 29.05816
F RATIO 21.313

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD. ERROR	STD. RES.	F TO REMOVE LEVEL	VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE	F TO ENTER LEVEL
11-INTERCEPT	-.449	.085	.195	51.122	1	.3892	.728	2.037
2	.214	.180	.173	2.122	2	.3224	.728	2.037
3	.110	.191	.160	10.155	3	.2523	.728	2.037
4	.104	.191	.160	10.155	4	.2523	.728	2.037
5	.104	.191	.160	10.155	5	.2523	.728	2.037
6	.104	.191	.160	10.155	6	.2523	.728	2.037
7	.104	.191	.160	10.155	7	.2523	.728	2.037
8	.104	.191	.160	10.155	8	.2523	.728	2.037
9	.104	.191	.160	10.155	9	.2523	.728	2.037
10	.104	.191	.160	10.155	10	.2523	.728	2.037
11	.104	.191	.160	10.155	11	.2523	.728	2.037
12	.104	.191	.160	10.155	12	.2523	.728	2.037
13	.104	.191	.160	10.155	13	.2523	.728	2.037
14	.104	.191	.160	10.155	14	.2523	.728	2.037
15	.104	.191	.160	10.155	15	.2523	.728	2.037
16	.104	.191	.160	10.155	16	.2523	.728	2.037
17	.104	.191	.160	10.155	17	.2523	.728	2.037
18	.104	.191	.160	10.155	18	.2523	.728	2.037
19	.104	.191	.160	10.155	19	.2523	.728	2.037
20	.104	.191	.160	10.155	20	.2523	.728	2.037
21	.104	.191	.160	10.155	21	.2523	.728	2.037
22	.104	.191	.160	10.155	22	.2523	.728	2.037
23	.104	.191	.160	10.155	23	.2523	.728	2.037
24	.104	.191	.160	10.155	24	.2523	.728	2.037
25	.104	.191	.160	10.155	25	.2523	.728	2.037
26	.104	.191	.160	10.155	26	.2523	.728	2.037
27	.104	.191	.160	10.155	27	.2523	.728	2.037
28	.104	.191	.160	10.155	28	.2523	.728	2.037
29	.104	.191	.160	10.155	29	.2523	.728	2.037
30	.104	.191	.160	10.155	30	.2523	.728	2.037

STEP NO. 24
VARIABLE REMOVED 22 V

MULTIPLE R-SQUARE
STD. ERROR OF EST.
1.0627

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE
REGRESSION
RESIDUAL
SUM OF SQUARES
256.4494
78.92250
OF
10
44
MEAN SQUARE
25.64494
1.80165
F RATIO
23.071

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD. ERROR OF COEFF	SIG. REG SLOPE	F TO REMOVE LEVEL	VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR. TOLERANCE F TO ENTER LEVEL
IV-INTERCEPT	-.000	.000	.000	50.117	1	1.000
1	.000	.000	.000	1.000	2	.000
2	.000	.000	.000	1.000	3	.000
3	.000	.000	.000	1.000	4	.000
4	.000	.000	.000	1.000	5	.000
5	.000	.000	.000	1.000	6	.000
6	.000	.000	.000	1.000	7	.000
7	.000	.000	.000	1.000	8	.000
8	.000	.000	.000	1.000	9	.000
9	.000	.000	.000	1.000	10	.000
10	.000	.000	.000	1.000	11	.000
11	.000	.000	.000	1.000	12	.000
12	.000	.000	.000	1.000	13	.000
13	.000	.000	.000	1.000	14	.000
14	.000	.000	.000	1.000	15	.000
15	.000	.000	.000	1.000	16	.000
16	.000	.000	.000	1.000	17	.000
17	.000	.000	.000	1.000	18	.000
18	.000	.000	.000	1.000	19	.000
19	.000	.000	.000	1.000	20	.000
20	.000	.000	.000	1.000	21	.000
21	.000	.000	.000	1.000	22	.000
22	.000	.000	.000	1.000	23	.000
23	.000	.000	.000	1.000	24	.000
24	.000	.000	.000	1.000	25	.000
25	.000	.000	.000	1.000	26	.000
26	.000	.000	.000	1.000	27	.000
27	.000	.000	.000	1.000	28	.000
28	.000	.000	.000	1.000	29	.000
29	.000	.000	.000	1.000	30	.000
30	.000	.000	.000	1.000	31	.000
31	.000	.000	.000	1.000	32	.000
32	.000	.000	.000	1.000	33	.000
33	.000	.000	.000	1.000	34	.000
34	.000	.000	.000	1.000	35	.000
35	.000	.000	.000	1.000	36	.000
36	.000	.000	.000	1.000	37	.000
37	.000	.000	.000	1.000	38	.000
38	.000	.000	.000	1.000	39	.000
39	.000	.000	.000	1.000	40	.000
40	.000	.000	.000	1.000	41	.000
41	.000	.000	.000	1.000	42	.000
42	.000	.000	.000	1.000	43	.000
43	.000	.000	.000	1.000	44	.000
44	.000	.000	.000	1.000	45	.000
45	.000	.000	.000	1.000	46	.000
46	.000	.000	.000	1.000	47	.000
47	.000	.000	.000	1.000	48	.000
48	.000	.000	.000	1.000	49	.000
49	.000	.000	.000	1.000	50	.000
50	.000	.000	.000	1.000	51	.000
51	.000	.000	.000	1.000	52	.000
52	.000	.000	.000	1.000	53	.000
53	.000	.000	.000	1.000	54	.000
54	.000	.000	.000	1.000	55	.000
55	.000	.000	.000	1.000	56	.000
56	.000	.000	.000	1.000	57	.000
57	.000	.000	.000	1.000	58	.000
58	.000	.000	.000	1.000	59	.000
59	.000	.000	.000	1.000	60	.000
60	.000	.000	.000	1.000	61	.000
61	.000	.000	.000	1.000	62	.000
62	.000	.000	.000	1.000	63	.000
63	.000	.000	.000	1.000	64	.000
64	.000	.000	.000	1.000	65	.000
65	.000	.000	.000	1.000	66	.000
66	.000	.000	.000	1.000	67	.000
67	.000	.000	.000	1.000	68	.000
68	.000	.000	.000	1.000	69	.000
69	.000	.000	.000	1.000	70	.000
70	.000	.000	.000	1.000	71	.000
71	.000	.000	.000	1.000	72	.000
72	.000	.000	.000	1.000	73	.000
73	.000	.000	.000	1.000	74	.000
74	.000	.000	.000	1.000	75	.000
75	.000	.000	.000	1.000	76	.000
76	.000	.000	.000	1.000	77	.000
77	.000	.000	.000	1.000	78	.000
78	.000	.000	.000	1.000	79	.000
79	.000	.000	.000	1.000	80	.000
80	.000	.000	.000	1.000	81	.000
81	.000	.000	.000	1.000	82	.000
82	.000	.000	.000	1.000	83	.000
83	.000	.000	.000	1.000	84	.000
84	.000	.000	.000	1.000	85	.000
85	.000	.000	.000	1.000	86	.000
86	.000	.000	.000	1.000	87	.000
87	.000	.000	.000	1.000	88	.000
88	.000	.000	.000	1.000	89	.000
89	.000	.000	.000	1.000	90	.000
90	.000	.000	.000	1.000	91	.000
91	.000	.000	.000	1.000	92	.000
92	.000	.000	.000	1.000	93	.000
93	.000	.000	.000	1.000	94	.000
94	.000	.000	.000	1.000	95	.000
95	.000	.000	.000	1.000	96	.000
96	.000	.000	.000	1.000	97	.000
97	.000	.000	.000	1.000	98	.000
98	.000	.000	.000	1.000	99	.000
99	.000	.000	.000	1.000	100	.000

F-LEVELS: 9.800. 3.9001 OR TOLERANCE INSUFFICIENT FOR FURTHER STEPPING

SUMMARY STEP	TABLE	VARIABLE	ENTERED	REMOVED
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	

SUMMARY TABLE

.....

EXHIBIT

INVESTOR

5-70-

10-20

IMAGE OF MANAGEMENT

11

APPENDIX F

FORTRAN IV Program Output for Williams
AFB, Organizational Maintenance Squadron

600/620-1015

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible]

20	2	3	15	15	4	0	3	4	21	25	25	20	31	22	27	27	27	17	1	1	-6	4
30	2	3	15	10	4	1	3	4	25	30	27	26	23	27	22	21	30	24	20	-1	2	-7
40	4	4	15	25	5	4	5	5	25	25	21	27	26	23	23	25	22	26	20	17	-3	-2
50	4	4	15	25	5	4	5	5	25	31	27	23	21	27	20	25	20	23	20	19	-4	0
60	4	4	15	25	5	4	5	5	25	20	27	26	23	27	20	27	23	19	1	-2	-5	8
70	4	4	15	25	5	4	5	5	25	27	27	21	23	27	27	25	27	34	30	21	10	1
80	4	3	10	15	3	0	4	3	22	27	24	25	23	25	25	23	29	25	19	2	-3	-2
90	4	3	10	15	3	0	4	3	25	31	27	30	23	25	31	27	22	22	26	19	10	-5
100	4	3	10	15	3	0	4	3	20	23	22	27	27	27	30	22	30	24	22	16	0	2
110	4	1	7	5	3	0	3	5	25	27	27	27	21	23	31	22	22	22	29	24	17	1
120	4	1	7	5	3	0	3	5	27	31	21	27	22	30	23	20	25	31	32	24	19	-2
130	4	1	7	5	3	0	3	5	20	30	17	35	22	23	30	25	25	24	24	21	19	0
140	4	1	7	5	3	0	3	5	25	27	27	27	26	25	27	20	25	25	22	21	10	-2
150	4	1	7	5	3	0	3	5	25	27	18	22	26	23	13	23	20	25	21	24	20	19
160	3	3	15	25	4	0	3	3	20	25	22	27	20	25	30	33	27	22	20	31	31	16
170	3	3	15	25	4	0	3	3	25	35	24	20	26	26	23	20	27	25	21	23	10	19
180	3	3	15	25	4	0	3	3	27	27	20	27	23	26	26	25	25	22	22	25	20	10
190	3	3	15	25	4	0	3	3	25	25	25	30	22	23	27	30	22	22	24	27	27	16
200	3	3	15	25	4	0	3	3	20	27	27	27	25	26	27	21	25	20	19	22	16	

TABLE 1. THERMAL & PRESSURE

PAGE 30

DATE 12/20/79

1700	1	1	20	15	9	0	9	9	25	31	29	30	25	23	27	25	25	23	27	21	19	-3	3	-1	1	
1700	1	1	20	15	9	0	9	9	27	31	29	30	25	23	27	25	25	23	27	21	19	2	2	-2	-2	
1700	1	1	20	15	9	0	9	9	25	35	27	30	26	21	27	25	25	23	21	19	19	-2	2	-1	1	
1700	1	1	20	15	9	0	9	9	25	30	29	30	24	23	23	25	22	22	26	20	19	3	0	-1	-2	
200	1	2	0	300	9	0	3	3	30	23	26	25	25	20	31	25	10	17	25	30	30	16	0	2	-4	2
200	1	2	0	300	9	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
200	1	2	0	300	9	0	3	3	25	27	29	27	20	23	30	23	25	25	20	24	24	17	0	2	-6	4
200	2	2	5	280	3	3	2	2	27	10	10	12	16	21	23	27	22	25	30	30	30	17	1	2	-5	2
200	2	2	5	280	3	3	2	2	22	21	26	27	23	25	30	31	27	25	30	29	36	18	-2	-1	2	1
200	2	2	5	280	3	3	2	2	22	30	25	27	21	21	23	25	22	25	23	25	22	11	-2	1	1	0
200	3	3	30	300	9	1	9	9	22	30	16	22	21	15	27	27	17	17	22	21	25	17	3	-1	-6	4
200	3	3	30	300	9	1	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
200	3	3	30	300	9	1	9	9	27	30	25	32	21	26	25	31	17	25	17	32	29	18	1	-4	0	3
200	3	3	30	300	9	1	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
200	2	2	12	200	4	3	3	3	25	30	29	27	23	21	25	23	22	25	25	26	20	20	-1	5	-2	-2
200	2	2	12	200	4	3	3	3	25	30	30	27	26	23	30	25	25	25	21	28	25	19	-3	4	0	-1
200	2	2	12	200	4	3	3	3	26	27	22	30	25	25	30	20	22	22	30	22	17	-4	2	1	1	1
200	2	2	12	200	4	3	3	3	25	20	20	30	26	25	31	37	20	25	29	35	33	16	2	3	-3	0
200	2	9	10	300	5	0	2	2	22	33	30	32	25	30	23	30	30	22	22	23	16	18	-1	-1	-2	4

X

X

X

ED-A088 061

ARIZONA STATE UNIV TEMPE DEPT OF INDUSTRIAL AND MANA--ETC F/8 15/5
DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFECTIVENESS PLANNING AND EVALUATION MODEL F--ETC(U)

APR 80 H H YOUNG

AFOSR-79-0111

UNCLASSIFIED

ASU-ERC-R-80016

AFOSR-TR-80-0598

NL

3 of 3

3000



--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

END
DATE
FILMED
9-80
DTIC

APPENDIX G

FORTAN IV Program Output for Luke AFB,
Component Repair Squadron

12133	9	7	3	3	3	3	4	2	44	1	77	32655	5	78	77	22	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	4	0	0
12134	5	7	9	3	9	9	3	2	44	1	76	32605	5	76	77	9	1	1	1	3	0	5	1	4	0	4	10
12135	4	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	44	1	77	32651	5	78	77	3	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
12141	0	10	9	9	9	9	4	2	45	1	76	32654	5	76	77	32	0	1	1	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
12142	7	0	9	9	9	9	4	2	45	1	78	32604	3	79	79	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
12144	0	9	9	9	9	9	4	2	45	1	76	32601	5	77	77	0	1	1	1	3	10	5	0	0	1	3	0
12144	9	5	2	1	1	2	1	2	45	1	78	32609	3	78	78	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	1	2	0	0	0
12145	7	0	9	9	9	9	4	2	45	1	78	42632	5	78	78	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
12151	9	10	9	9	9	9	4	2	46	1	76	42652	5	77	79	11	0	1	1	7	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
12152	9	10	9	9	9	9	4	2	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12153	9	10	9	9	9	9	4	2	46	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12154	9	10	9	9	9	9	4	2	46	1	78	42652	5	78	79	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	2	0	0
12155	0	9	3	3	3	3	3	2	46	1	78	42652	5	79	79	10	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
12201	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	2	47	2	77	42652	5	78	78	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	3	12
12202	4	7	2	3	3	3	3	2	47	2	78	4	5	78	78	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
12203	9	10	9	9	9	9	4	2	47	2	76	4	5	76	76	4	1	1	1	7	0	5	0	0	0	3	4
12204	0	7	3	3	3	3	3	2	47	2	78	42652	5	78	0	13	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
12205	0	0	3	4	9	9	4	2	47	2	76	42652	5	77	77	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	1	2	0	4	3
12221	9	7	3	2	2	2	1	2	48	2	73	42652	5	74	77	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	3	50

YOUNG & RUBICAM PROJECT

PAGE 26

DATE 01/10/00

200002	10	0	2	0	2	2	52	2	52	34164	5	52	76	3	1	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
200003	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	52	2	75	34164	5	75	79	9	1	2	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	0
200006	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	52	2	69	34176	7	79	79	0	1	1	1	0	0	5	3	6	1	0

STRUCTURED INPUT DATA FOR INPUT TO MNP MULTIPLE REGRESSION MODEL

MGT DEN REN INT MMS TEC EST TEL TEC IND NON INT SAT STR NEW HIS MAR CON ION LOC PAY SOC FAT ASC RES END SOC
 MGL CLR CTR CPS SHV INF SGT KMD SKC ADY ATT MEL SUP DLT AND K MTH FLT ITY AL GET STS TRT CMD POM SBY IAL
 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56

130	0	1	50	5	5	3	5	5	25	33	24	25	22	26	21	25	22	22	24	25	20	18	0	0	-1	1
130	0	1	50	5	5	3	5	5	30	33	27	30	25	28	25	25	27	25	27	31	29	20	-2	2	0	0
130	0	1	50	5	5	3	5	5	25	33	24	27	25	30	27	27	25	27	21	28	26	19	1	-1	0	0
130	0	1	50	5	5	3	5	5	25	27	24	27	26	28	25	27	27	25	23	30	22	18	-2	2	-3	3
130	0	1	50	5	5	3	5	5	25	27	25	27	22	25	23	23	27	22	25	34	24	19	1	-1	1	-1
40	1	1	0	15	5	5	3	0	22	23	30	30	26	25	20	25	27	30	25	29	29	19	0	1	-3	2
40	1	1	0	15	5	5	3	0	22	33	25	30	22	26	25	21	22	20	16	24	18	19	-4	-3	5	2
40	1	1	0	15	5	5	3	0	30	27	27	30	22	26	30	35	27	25	22	43	28	14	-4	0	3	1
40	1	1	0	15	5	5	3	0	27	33	31	30	28	26	30	25	22	25	29	24	20	19	-2	3	-1	0
40	1	1	0	15	5	5	3	0	22	25	22	30	20	21	21	25	20	25	20	24	20	18	2	0	-2	0
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	25	30	27	27	26	23	25	25	25	27	27	37	30	15	-2	1	-2	3
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	27	31	27	27	23	28	23	23	27	27	31	33	21	20	0	1	-3	2
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	22	31	22	30	25	21	23	23	25	22	21	22	23	15	-4	-1	2	3
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	22	30	24	27	25	26	25	25	22	27	24	21	20	17	3	-1	-3	2
40	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	25	27	22	30	22	26	30	30	30	25	0	0	20	-1	0	-4	5	
10	3	3	17	50	2	1	1	2	25	33	31	27	25	25	31	30	27	27	30	33	29	18	-2	1	-4	5
10	3	3	17	50	2	1	1	2	35	35	27	30	28	28	23	23	22	22	30	34	35	19	-5	1	-1	5

10	3	3	17	50	2	1	1	2	42	31	25	22	25	24	30	25	22	17	31	31	27	15	-1	1	1	-1
10	3	3	17	50	2	1	1	2	22	31	22	32	27	26	27	27	22	32	20	29	29	17	1	-5	1	3
10	3	3	17	50	2	1	1	8	25	31	25	27	28	28	26	21	25	22	28	34	26	17	0	1	-4	3
80	3	2	50	0	1	2	2	3	22	30	30	27	21	23	25	25	27	22	30	30	39	14	-2	3	0	-1
90	3	2	50	0	1	2	2	3	30	37	25	27	28	25	21	20	25	17	24	27	20	19	0	-1	1	0
10	3	3	17	50	2	1	1	2	22	31	22	32	27	24	27	27	22	32	30	29	29	17	1	-1	-2	2
80	3	2	50	0	1	2	2	3	25	31	25	27	25	25	23	27	25	24	30	22	18	9	-9	-4	9	
80	3	2	50	0	1	2	2	3	25	37	24	30	20	24	27	27	25	22	24	28	17	-6	3	-1	9	
200	3	3	50	30	4	5	4	4	25	30	24	25	23	13	0	27	12	5	24	31	11	17	0	-1	-1	2
200	3	3	50	30	4	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
200	3	3	50	30	4	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
200	3	3	50	30	4	5	4	4	27	35	25	25	24	25	23	23	20	25	22	23	20	18	-2	3	-2	1
200	3	3	50	30	4	5	4	4	20	25	24	25	15	18	15	25	22	22	25	34	21	14	-2	3	0	-1
95	4	4	10	50	5	5	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
85	4	4	10	50	5	5	3	3	27	20	27	32	25	24	17	25	20	25	28	37	38	18	3	0	-3	0
85	4	4	10	50	5	5	3	3	22	27	21	27	18	25	30	27	25	20	24	30	14	-1	5	-3	1	
85	4	4	10	50	5	5	3	3	17	25	25	27	21	33	23	30	22	27	25	29	20	18	-2	0	1	
85	4	4	10	50	5	5	3	3	27	33	28	27	25	30	30	30	20	32	24	28	20	19	-2	3	-2	1
60	1	1	46	100	1	1	2	5	17	30	31	27	25	24	27	35	30	27	24	39	36	14	-1	3	-3	1

60	1	1	96	100	1	1	2	5	17	30	22	32	17	31	23	15	22	27	22	22	16	14	-2	2	0		
60	1	1	96	100	1	1	2	5	27	30	30	30	21	20	25	37	30	27	24	36	19	19	1	-1	-3	3	
60	1	1	96	100	1	1	2	5	22	40	27	32	27	33	27	31	25	27	29	35	35	19	-1	2	-4	3	
60	1	1	96	100	1	1	2	5	25	33	24	27	23	24	27	30	27	20	20	24	25	19	-1	2	-4	3	
120	3	3	10	25	9	9	9	9	22	30	22	22	22	24	33	33	30	25	30	40	29	16	0	2	-4	9	
120	3	3	10	25	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
120	3	3	10	25	9	9	9	9	27	27	25	30	24	28	27	25	25	25	22	37	31	20	1	-2	0	1	
120	3	3	10	25	9	9	9	9	17	21	30	30	30	30	27	35	25	25	25	34	30	17	-5	0	9	3	
120	3	3	10	25	9	9	9	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
60	1	1	50	300	3	3	2	3	22	25	27	22	25	28	25	25	25	25	30	42	32	19	-5	3	0	2	
60	1	1	50	300	3	3	2	3	30	31	22	25	25	21	23	23	17	25	21	26	20	19	-4	2	0	2	
60	1	1	50	300	3	3	2	3	20	20	24	27	21	28	30	30	15	17	24	39	38	15	-3	1	-1	3	
60	1	1	50	300	3	3	2	3	22	25	21	25	24	21	23	27	25	25	30	33	27	19	-3	2	-1	2	
90	3	3	15	200	0	5	3	3	22	35	24	30	24	21	27	27	22	25	24	30	24	19	-1	-1	-3	6	
90	3	3	15	200	0	5	3	3	27	40	25	25	30	24	27	27	22	22	21	29	20	19	9	-2	3	-1	
90	3	3	15	200	0	5	3	3	22	31	24	30	31	30	30	25	25	15	25	34	27	19	-2	2	-2	2	
90	3	3	15	200	0	5	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
90	3	3	15	200	0	5	3	3	27	31	25	32	25	24	27	25	27	22	24	35	30	18	-2	0	-1	3	
65	3	2	30	190	9	9	9	9	5	25	27	21	25	23	23	27	27	25	20	23	31	24	19	-1	1	-4	9

TRANSMISSION IN YOUHLEIA F PROJECT

PAGE 30

DATE 013100

05	3	2	30	190	4	4	4	5	27	23	26	27	26	26	23	17	0	0	0	19	-1	-2	-3	4	
05	3	2	30	190	4	4	4	5	30	33	27	27	20	31	21	15	20	17	0	0	10	-4	2	0	2
05	3	2	30	190	4	4	4	5	22	31	26	27	25	26	27	21	25	20	20	17	19	-2	2	-1	1

WPTM

APPENDIX H

FORTAN IV Program Output for Luke AFB,
Electrical Maintenance Squadron

STRUCTURED INPUT DATA FOR INPUT TO GROUP MULTIPLE REGRESSION MODEL

NO	SEX	AGE	HT	WT	HAIR	EYES	SKIN	REL	INT	SAY	STR	NEW	RIS	BAR	COM	LOM	LOC	PAY	SOC	FAT	ASC	BES	END	SOC		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
136	3	4	22	130	4	4	3	3	25	27	25	25	22	28	25	30	22	25	22	30	27	20	0	0	-1	1
136	3	4	22	130	4	4	3	3	30	35	25	25	26	24	23	23	22	20	21	30	26	18	-2	2	0	0
136	3	4	22	130	4	4	3	3	27	27	25	25	24	23	27	30	20	25	29	30	20	18	1	-1	0	0
136	3	4	22	130	4	4	3	3	27	30	30	20	26	21	21	27	22	22	27	33	24	15	-2	2	-3	3
100	1	1	15	75	4	5	4	4	22	27	25	25	20	21	25	30	22	22	24	27	22	17	1	-1	1	-1
100	1	1	15	75	4	5	4	4	30	40	27	25	23	23	27	21	26	25	18	32	23	19	0	1	-3	2
100	1	1	15	75	4	5	4	4	25	31	24	22	23	25	21	25	22	25	22	26	21	16	-4	-3	5	2
100	1	1	15	75	4	5	4	4	20	27	21	25	18	25	27	25	17	25	22	30	33	18	-4	0	3	1
100	1	1	15	75	4	5	4	4	25	31	27	27	28	23	23	21	25	25	27	28	23	18	-2	3	-1	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	20	22	25	32	30	25	23	20	20	20	35	30	13	2	0	-2	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	25	24	25	28	25	25	27	22	25	30	30	30	15	-2	1	-2	3
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30	31	27	27	21	30	30	22	27	35	21	32	38	17	0	1	-3	2
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	30	27	30	28	24	25	27	27	22	30	34	29	19	-1	-1	2	3
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	1	1	30	100	1	0	4	4	22	33	21	27	25	25	23	23	27	25	21	28	24	17	-1	0	-4	5
40	1	1	30	100	1	0	4	4	27	35	22	20	23	30	21	23	25	25	24	34	33	19	-2	1	-4	5
40	1	1	30	100	1	0	4	4	32	25	22	30	28	30	30	33	25	25	28	30	34	19	-5	1	-1	5

10	1	1	30	100	1	0	4	4	32	35	21	25	27	26	25	23	25	30	29	35	30	17	-1	1	1	-1
40	1	1	30	100	1	0	4	4	32	27	27	27	26	30	30	31	30	25	21	35	30	19	1	-5	1	3
120	2	3	30	5	3	2	3	3	22	35	27	27	28	28	30	25	25	25	24	24	23	18	0	1	-4	3
120	2	3	30	5	3	2	3	3	30	33	25	30	38	24	30	30	22	25	22	38	23	19	-2	3	0	-1
120	2	3	30	5	3	2	3	3	25		22	27	29	26	26	27	25	25	24	34	30	19	0	-1	1	0
120	2	3	30	5	3	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	2	3	30	5	3	2	3	3	30	37	24	22	32	30	31	23	20	20	18	30	19	19	4	-4	-4	4
200	1	1	0	270	5	5	4	4	25	33	22	30	16	23	20	23	32	22	22	24	24	15	-6	3	-1	4
200	1	1	0	270	5	5	4	4	25	33	26	27	22	25	25	21	25	22	27	33	22	19	0	-1	-1	2
200	1	1	0	270	5	5	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
200	1	1	0	270	5	5	4	4	27	30	25	25	22	25	27	30	22	20	25	30	24	17	0	0	-1	1
200	1	1	0	270	5	5	4	4	27	35	24	32	24	24	11	20	17	27	19	32	29	17	-2	3	-2	1
40	4	4	50	0	2	0	3	4	32	33	25	27	29	20	27	23	22	25	20	20	22	19	-2	3	0	-1
40	4	4	50	0	2	0	3	4	17	33	25	27	20	23	27	25	25	27	27	35	30	19	0	-2	0	2
40	4	4	50	0	2	0	3	4	27	30	25	30	28	28	25	25	27	25	23	31	27	14	3	0	-3	0
70	4	4	20	300	4	4	4	3	30	40	22	27	24	23	23	21	22	25	20	24	20	14	-1	0	-3	1
70	4	4	20	300	4	4	4	3	25	27	25	27	23	25	27	21	27	22	24	27	27	19	42	0	1	1
70	4	4	20	300	4	4	4	3	22	30	21	27	25	23	21	21	20	20	25	32	22	18	-2	3	-2	1
70	4	4	20	300	4	4	4	3	22	25	25	22	22	26	33	31	20	25	24	31	29	17	-1	3	-3	1

YOUNG & YOUNG, A F PROJECT

DATE 013180 PAGE 28

70	4	4	20	300	4	4	4	4	4	3	22	31	27	27	23	26	27	25	45	20	24	28	24	17	-2	2	0	0
25	2	1	15	45	5	0	4	4	4	4	25	27	27	25	23	28	23	30	25	21	26	24	19	1	-1	-3	3	
25	2	1	15	45	5	0	4	4	4	4	27	30	22	27	28	26	25	27	22	29	30	24	19	-1	2	-4	3	
25	2	1	15	45	5	0	4	4	4	4	27	25	28	27	22	26	23	31	32	25	29	39	40	18	-1	2	-4	3
25	2	1	15	45	5	0	4	4	4	4	30	31	28	27	26	23	23	20	22	27	24	26	24	25	0	2	-6	4
25	2	1	15	45	5	0	4	4	4	4	12	17	20	20	30	16	11	20	32	25	32	35	26	16	1	0	-4	3
160	0	5	50	40	4	0	4	4	4	4	22	25	27	25	25	23	30	23	22	27	28	34	20	18	1	-2	0	1
160	0	5	50	40	4	0	4	4	4	4	25	27	24	30	21	20	25	27	25	22	31	28	28	19	-5	0	9	3
160	0	5	50	40	4	0	4	4	4	4	22	27	28	30	27	25	30	30	30	22	26	28	34	14	-2	2	-1	1
160	0	5	50	40	4	0	4	4	4	4	25	30	24	22	23	25	27	35	27	25	23	30	22	17	-5	3	0	2
160	0	5	50	40	4	0	4	4	4	4	27	23	27	27	22	28	25	31	37	25	28	38	26	17	-4	2	0	2
200	3	2	0	100	4	5	4	4	4	4	32	35	30	35	33	36	35	37	32	35	24	30	33	18	-3	1	-1	2
200	3	2	0	100	4	5	4	4	4	4	32	30	25	30	28	25	30	31	25	25	28	39	33	18	-3	2	-1	2
200	3	2	0	100	4	5	4	4	4	4	22	30	21	27	31	31	30	27	20	25	24	32	26	16	-1	-1	-3	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	27	25	25	25	26	27	33	25	30	33	39	38	17	4	-2	3	-1

6/1/80

APPENDIX I

FORTTRAN IV Program Output for Luke AFB,
Aircraft Generation Squadron

TOLUENE, M. YOUNG, A. F. PROJECT

DATE 013080 PAGE 23

10855	7	9	2	3	3	3	3	1	5	1	70	43151	5	74	79	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	2	4	0	0
10861	7	0	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	6	1	75	43151	5	75	75	0	1	1	1	5	10	5	0	0	0
10862	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	76	42555	5	77	77	1	1	1	1	3	7	0	5	0	0	0
10863	6	7	4	4	4	4	4	1	6	1	76	43151	5	76	76	0	3	1	1	1	7	0	5	1	2	0
10864	5	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	6	1	76	43151	5	76	76	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0
10865	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	1	6	1	76	43151	5	76	76	12	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
11021	5	5	1	2	1	2	1	1	0	2	76	43151	5	76	76	0	1	1	1	1	3	0	5	1	6	0
11022	7	7	2	4	3	4	1	1	0	2	76	32657	5	76	76	14	0	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
11035	9	10	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	9	74	43151	5	0	76	10	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
11041	10	10	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	10	75	32607	5	77	76	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
11042	9	9	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	77	32657	5	76	76	0	1	1	1	2	0	4	1	2	0	0
11043	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	1	10	2	76	32657	5	76	76	13	1	1	1	3	10	6	1	0	1	0
11044	7	7	4	4	4	4	4	3	1	10	76	32607	3	79	79	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0
11045	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	2	1	76	32657	5	79	79	4	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
11051	10	9	3	4	2	2	3	1	11	2	76	43151	5	76	76	0	1	1	1	7	10	5	0	0	0	0
11052	9	9	3	3	3	3	3	1	11	2	76	43151	5	76	76	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
11053	9	9	3	4	3	3	3	1	11	2	77	43151	5	77	77	0	0	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0
11054	9	7	3	2	2	2	2	1	11	2	76	43101	5	76	76	0	0	1	1	2	0	7	0	0	0	0
11055	9	9	3	2	2	2	2	1	11	2	76	43151	5	76	76	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	0	0	0	0

10 JUN 68 M YOUNG-A F PROJECT

DATE 013000 PAGE 24

11061	9	9	3	3	2	2	2	1	12	2	2	2	69310	5	7	57	70	0	1	1	3	0	5	1	4	1	0	0	
11062	6	9	3	9	9	9	9	1	12	2	2	70	43151	5	79	79	0	1	1	1	2	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
11063	5	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	2	2	70	431	5	70	70	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
11064	5	7	9	3	3	3	9	1	12	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11065	7	0	9	9	3	2	3	1	12	2	2	70	43151	5	70	79	0	1	1	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	1	12	

STRUCTURED INPUT DATA FOR INPUT TO GROUP MULTIPLE REGRESSION MODEL

[illegible][illegible]

100	4	4	15	20	5	0	3	3	3	27	35	24	27	22	26	40	31	22	22	24	37	33	12	0	0	-1
100	4	4	15	20	5	0	3	3	3	22	33	27	30	20	26	27	23	25	30	30	32	30	16	-2	2	0
100	4	4	15	20	5	0	3	3	3	22	31	25	25	23	26	25	23	22	25	24	30	22	15	1	-1	0
100	4	4	15	20	5	0	3	3	3	25	25	25	27	18	25	25	27	27	20	28	31	25	18	-2	2	-3
100	4	4	15	20	5	0	3	3	3	27	25	27	25	21	25	25	27	25	22	24	35	30	18	1	-1	1
30	2	1	5	10	2	0	2	2	2	25	27	28	30	23	21	27	31	25	22	25	34	24	20	0	1	-3
30	2	1	5	10	2	0	2	2	2	30	30	27	25	26	24	30	27	25	27	22	28	22	19	-4	-3	2
30	2	1	5	10	2	0	2	2	2	25	33	24	30	23	24	31	23	25	25	26	32	26	19	-4	0	3
100	3	2	3	120	5	0	4	4	4	17	25	28	35	20	24	30	31	25	22	21	39	37	10	-2	3	-1
100	3	2	3	120	5	0	4	4	4	22	40	22	25	21	24	27	21	27	20	23	28	27	19	2	0	-2
30	3	2	0	90	3	1	3	4	3	35	25	27	35	26	23	27	20	27	22	22	22	17	10	-2	1	-2
30	3	2	0	90	3	1	3	4	3	20	27	28	25	23	23	27	23	25	32	34	36	40	12	0	1	-3
30	3	2	0	90	3	1	3	4	3	27	33	25	27	25	26	25	25	25	22	26	20	19	-4	-1	2	3
25	4	3	30	5	5	4	3	3	3	26	30	24	25	25	24	27	33	25	25	25	38	26	18	2	-1	-3
25	4	3	30	5	5	4	3	3	3	27	35	21	30	25	23	25	23	32	30	19	30	34	18	-1	0	-4
25	4	3	30	5	5	4	3	3	3	17	30	24	27	23	26	23	31	27	22	29	32	30	13	-2	1	-4
25	4	3	30	5	5	4	3	3	3	27	30	27	30	26	24	25	31	25	25	24	30	26	18	-5	1	-1

	DATE	PAGE
01	013000	

25	4	3	30	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	25	25	27	22	24	30	20	20	27	24	30	15	-1	1	1	-1
200	4	4	20	10	3	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
200	4	4	20	10	3	3	1	1	1	1	32	35	27	32	22	25	30	32	25	31	27	17	0	1	-4	
200	4	4	20	10	3	3	1	1	1	1	22	27	24	27	26	20	23	27	25	27	29	27	19	-2	3	
200	4	4	20	10	3	3	1	1	1	1	20	23	20	23	24	23	33	25	25	32	36	37	10	0	-1	
200	4	4	20	10	3	3	1	1	1	1	25	27	27	22	22	30	15	25	17	23	27	23	19	1	-2	
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	27	27	21	35	31	20	27	27	30	36	10	4	-4	
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	30	25	30	23	24	23	25	21	26	23	12	-6	3		
125	4	2	5	5	4	2	3	3	2	3	27	27	27	32	22	20	25	25	25	22	21	19	0	-1	-1	
40	1	1	0	5	3	3	4	4	22	27	24	25	23	23	27	25	20	25	22	30	20	19	-2	0	-2	
40	1	1	0	5	3	3	4	4	27	35	21	27	21	24	25	21	20	25	20	27	20	19	0	0	-1	
40	1	1	0	5	3	3	4	4	22	27	25	30	25	20	25	27	20	25	27	35	26	10	-2	3	-2	
40	1	1	0	5	3	3	4	4	27	27	22	27	23	21	23	25	20	22	25	20	23	10	-2	3	0	
40	1	1	0	5	3	3	4	4	30	27	24	25	23	24	13	17	7	17	30	21	9	17	0	-2	0	
160	4	3	0	5	3	3	2	2	27	31	25	27	23	24	23	25	20	25	24	26	27	17	3	0	-3	
160	4	3	0	5	3	3	2	2	25	20	30	20	20	26	30	30	25	20	22	26	23	19	-1	3	-3	
160	4	3	0	5	3	3	2	2	30	40	30	30	33	31	27	33	25	30	23	27	19	19	-2	0	1	
160	4	3	0	5	3	3	2	2	22	25	25	22	22	24	23	30	25	22	23	26	23	17	-2	3	-2	
160	4	3	0	5	3	3	2	2	25	27	22	27	26	30	23	31	27	27	27	31	16	-1	3	-3	1	

DATE 013000

TO JPMH.M H YOUNG.A F PROJECT

140	3	3	15	5	4	1	2	3	20	17	20	30	21	24	27	27	20	22	30	32	30	13	-2	2	0	0	
140	3	3	15	5	4	1	2	3	22	17	20	25	21	24	20	35	27	25	26	29	26	15	1	-1	-3	3	
140	3	3	15	5	4	1	2	3	22	25	25	25	27	30	25	27	20	25	25	25	25	27	17	-1	2	-4	3
140	3	3	15	5	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
140	3	3	15	5	4	1	2	3	30	31	22	32	26	30	31	30	30	22	36	41	35	19	0	2	-6	4	

3FIN

END

DATE
FILMED

9-80

DTIC